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ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM  
FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA

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Evaluation of the Economy and  
Environment Program for SE Asia

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## **EVALUATION OF EEPSEA: CONTENTS**

### **1. INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES OF REPORT**

- 1.1 Origins of EEPSEA
- 1.2 Evaluation Criteria
- 1.3 Review Procedure and Methodology
- Annex A1.1 Terms of Reference for Evaluation

### **2. EEPSEA ACTIVITIES AND STRUCTURE**

- 2.1 Basic Objectives
- 2.2 Research
- 2.3 Training
- 2.4 Workshops
- 2.5 Policy Analysis
- 2.6 Information Dissemination
- 2.7 Other EEPSEA Functions
- 2.8 Organizational Structure and financing
- Annex A2.1 List of Research Projects
- Annex A2.2 Typical Terms of Reference for Program Committee Members

### **3. PERFORMANCE REVIEW**

- 3.1 Overall Assessment
- 3.2 Detailed Evaluation
- Annex A3.1 EEPSEA Assessment Questionnaire
- Annex A3.2 New Courses Launched by Participants
- Annex A3.3 Selected Budget Data

### **4. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS**

- 4.1 General Conclusions
- 4.2 Specific Recommendations

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## **1. INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE REPORT**

Issues associated with economic growth and environmental degradation have emerged as a high priority for developing country policy-makers, only relatively recently. Consequently, the relationship between the economy and the environment is fast becoming one of the most critical areas for research and policy across the developing world. In particular, its significance has been widely accepted in Southeast Asia where there has been a trend towards rapid economic growth, accompanied by high rates of environmental degradation. The policy and analytical tools to deal with issues of environmental degradation and economic growth are inadequate in the region, and the number of people trained and experienced in their use is very limited. Thus, it is clear that the pool of scarce human resources with skills in environmental economics, should be increased several fold, over the next decade.

This report is based on an external evaluation of the performance of EEPSEA after its first three years of operation. During this period, considerable progress has been made in the areas of research and training, which in turn has had an impact on policy analysis and dissemination.

### **1.1 Origins of EEPSEA.**

The Economy and Environment Program for Southeast Asia (EEPSEA) was established in May 1993 to bring together donors and research institutions to overcome the above problems. It was modelled to some extent on the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) -- a successful program set up five years earlier, in 1988. EEPSEA was conceived of as an integrated program of research and capacity building on economy and environment in Southeast Asia, and designed to play a catalytic role in promoting research activities that would enhance the analytical skills of researchers in the region to deal with these issues. The program was also expected to increase the ability of policy makers to formulate sound domestic environmental policies and to participate effectively in international environmental negotiations.

At present, EEPSEA is the sole program in the region which provides this combination of research and capacity building on economic and environmental issues. The research grants that are provided by EEPSEA allow the recipients to carry out original research involving the collection and analysis of empirical data. While an exercise of this nature is an extension of the training that most recipients receive through various courses, the results of their research reports are also of considerable importance for policy makers and other researchers. Thus, the EEPSEA conferences have become a forum where researchers across the Southeast Asia region are able to present their findings to each other, thereby facilitating an exchange of information, dialogue and ideas. The opportunity to study the environmental effects of the rapid structural transformation that is taking place in many of the countries in the region, and to be able to draw lessons from it for other developing countries, is extremely valuable.

The program was designed to focus only on Southeast Asia, because many of these countries enjoy relatively rapid rates of growth -- thereby making the relationship between economic growth and environmental protection quite critical in this region. It has also been the case that economic

management and performance in these countries has been relatively sound, making it easier to pay attention to longer term environmental issues. Furthermore, research capacity (while variable across countries) is in many places already becoming sufficient to produce useful results in the short term. Consequently, EEPSEA currently includes countries such as Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam.

It was decided early on that the larger countries in South Asia should not be included for the time being, since it would spread AAPSS financial resources and management capacity too thinly. In addition, given that the success of the program would depend upon sound decisions being made about institutions, individuals and priorities, it was necessary to keep the number of member countries within a manageable range. Finally, since the travel costs and logistical problems for a network including China and Indochina were already significant, the inclusion of the Indian subcontinent would not have been practical. However, an exception was made for the inclusion of Sri Lanka within EEPSEA on the grounds that it was similar to many SE Asian countries in research capacity, and that it would provide a link to South Asia -- thereby serving as a point of comparison with that region's environmental problems.

It was nevertheless made clear that other South Asian researchers could attend EEPSEA meetings to present their results. Furthermore, the program soon established basic links with on going research in other regions, most notably in Africa and Latin America. In turn, EEPSEA would provide researchers in other regions with written products of EEPSEA activities, including literature, bibliographies, teaching materials and syllabuses, commissioned papers and EEPSEA conference papers. Other functions of EEPSEA include that of taking on the role of a clearing house for information about current and forthcoming research projects as well as training opportunities. The Secretariat monitors and offers advice on environmental economics initiatives in other regions, principally through contact with the regional and head offices of IDRC and the University of Goteborg. Since these contacts are mutually supportive, EEPSEA is able to draw on research financed by other sources and from other regions, at its biannual meetings. Furthermore, the Secretariat produced a review of recent literature on research utilization which then became available to enhance the dissemination of EEPSEA research results.

## **1.2 Evaluation Criteria**

Outlined below are the criteria and indicators that were used to measure EEPSEA's performance in several categories (see Annex A1.1 for further details):

**(a) research; (b) training; (c) policy impacts; (d) delivery and dissemination of outputs; and (e) organization.**

### ***Research***

One of the primary aims of the evaluation is to determine whether EEPSEA has addressed the highest priority research issues and achieved the right balance with regard to several aspects, including:

- (a) the two main elements of the research program -- the "open window" designed to be responsive to individual needs, where the researchers choose a relevant research project versus the working groups aimed at providing a focus on common themes, where researchers study similar topics and policy issues;
- (b) the early emphasis on relatively micro level research versus subsequent exploration of macro issues;
- (c) the relative attention paid to "green", "brown", and "social" issues; and
- (d) getting a better grasp of theory versus gaining first hand experience through practical applications.

Second, this report seeks to evaluate whether the kinds of researchers selected are appropriate from several viewpoints, including (a) age; (b) gender; (c) discipline; (d) type of institution; and (e) country. Furthermore, an assessment is made about the extent of progress that these researchers have made during their association with EEPSEA.

Third, the evaluation examines the policy relevance of EEPSEA research, especially in terms of its impact in Asian countries (see the section below on "Impacts").

### *Training*

Due to the wide variation in the level of capacity across EEPSEA member countries, a number of different capacity building mechanisms have been adopted, including:

- (a) short courses to update knowledge or strengthen specific skills, as well as interdisciplinary (biannual) workshops -- for better prepared researchers; and
- (b) special in-country courses and fellowships for in-depth Masters programs in other countries -- for less well prepared researchers from Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Vietnam.

An assessment is made about the effectiveness of this differentiated approach, in the context of the limited capacity of the Secretariat. In particular, the report seeks to make a judgment on the extent to which the program has assisted researchers in becoming more aware of major environmental economic issues, improving their teaching skills, and building interdisciplinary links.

### *Policy Impacts*

One of the primary goals of EEPSEA is to train researchers such that they in turn are able to influence policy makers in their respective countries. Hence, an attempt is made to evaluate how effective EEPSEA has been in this regard, as well as how the linkage between researchers and decision makers might be improved in the future.

### *Delivery and Dissemination of Outputs*

An assessment is made of the effectiveness of EEPSEA in delivering and disseminating outputs in both oral and written form, given the wide variations in capacity level among countries. An attempt is made to review rather limited financial information available and suggest ways in which

the cost-effectiveness of the program might be improved.

### ***Organization***

Finally, an assessment is made of the structure and organization of EEPSEA. In particular, the role of the Program Committee in setting priorities and advising the Director, and the adequacy of resources available to the Secretariat to carry out its tasks effectively, are reviewed.

### **1.3 Review Procedure and Methodology**

The evaluation of EEPSEA was carried out during the period February to October 1996, with the bulk of the activity concentrated between May and August.

### ***Sources of Information***

Given the problems of objectively assessing a capacity building program of this type (which has limited quantitative indicators and few comparators worldwide), the evaluator relied on as wide a variety of information sources as possible, including:

- (a) written reports and financial and other information supplied mainly by the secretariat;
- (b) in depth interviews and other informal discussions with researchers, program committee members, resource persons, secretariat staff, donor representatives, and other experts on the subject; and
- (c) a comprehensive questionnaire circulated in May and June.

### ***Chronology of the Evaluation***

Prior to the commencement of the evaluation, the evaluator had developed some familiarity with EEPSEA already, through informal contact with researchers, members of the Program Committee, the Secretariat, and resource persons. In particular, the evaluator made a presentation (by video conference) at the biannual workshop in November 1994, and also attended the same gathering in November 1995.

After the appointment of the evaluator in January 1996, the following steps were taken:

1. Terms of reference for the study and specific evaluation criteria (see Section 1.2 for details) were agreed on during February and March 1996, through discussions primarily with the Director, as well as other knowledgeable individuals.
2. The EEPSEA office in Singapore was visited for 4 days in February 1996, and in depth interviews were conducted with the Director of EEPSEA and his staff. The Director of the IDRC Regional Office in Singapore and selected IDRC staff were also interviewed. Background documents, selected project files, and financial information about EEPSEA were collected during this visit.

3. The initial round of documents were reviewed in Colombo, during March and April. This step was supplemented by selected discussions and communications with the EEPSEA secretariat, program committee members, selected donor representatives, and some researchers.
4. A comprehensive questionnaire was prepared, based on the foregoing information and pre-circulated to the EEPSEA Director and other selected experts. The survey was revised and finalized in time for distribution at the May 1996 biannual workshop (see Annex A3.1 for details).
5. The evaluator attended the biannual workshop and conducted a number of interviews and discussions with researchers, program committee members, resource persons, secretariat staff, and donor representatives, during the period 20-26 May 1996. The questionnaire was also distributed at the sessions, and more copies were mailed out shortly afterwards. Further reports and documents were collected for analysis during this visit.
6. Throughout the evaluation period, the evaluator was also able to consult a number of experts in capacity building (not involved directly with EEPSEA), through written communications, telephone, or direct discussions at various international conferences.
7. All reports and written materials, interview and discussion notes, other communications, and responses to the survey, were analyzed between June and August, and a draft evaluation report was submitted to the Director and selected individuals for their comments in late August.
8. The evaluation report was finalized by early-October and submitted to the Sponsors Group for their consideration.

## **2. EEPSEA ACTIVITIES AND STRUCTURE**

EEPSEA's stated mandate includes capacity building in environmental and resource economics. Its primary objective is, over a period of time, to enhance the skills and knowledge base that is necessary to make sound decisions about environmental management in member countries. This goal is to be achieved through an integrated program of training, research and dissemination. In particular, EEPSEA's activities include financing research projects on issues pertaining to the economy and environment; and supporting researchers through the provision of literature, resource persons, peer reviewing, and network meetings. It is also envisaged that some of these graduates would, in their turn, become trainers and policy analysts.

### **2.1 Basic Objectives**

The general objective of EEPSEA is to establish an integrated program of research and capacity building on economy and environment in Southeast Asia, by providing participants with opportunities to share information and experiences with peers, while making use of a range of support services. The specific objectives of the Program are:

- (a) to **finance research** projects on economy and environment, focusing on the internalization of external costs;
- (b) to **provide support for researchers** through the provision of literature, resource persons, peer review, attendance at network meetings, a newsletter and other such facilities;
- (c) to **provide training** to current and prospective network members to increase their capacity as researchers, teachers and/or policy analysts;
- (d) to **disseminate** the results of EEPSEA research projects to policy makers in local, national and regional fora.

### **2.2 Research**

EEPSEA's research agenda includes the investigation of issues such as the effects of economic policies on the environment; economic analysis of environmental policies and policy instruments; and international environmental issues. Tasks might involve small individual projects based on desk research or theoretical work, as well as larger projects requiring empirical work, and/or cross-country comparative data. Altogether twenty four projects have been approved between January 1994 and 1996 (see Annex A2.1 for a list of approved projects).

The range of disciplines is kept manageable, but not so strictly defined as to impede communication or focus too narrowly on a single viewpoint. The interdisciplinary nature of the program facilitates the inclusion of other disciplines such as ecology, public administration, law, anthropology, and political science. This is made possible mainly by inviting other scientists to join EEPSEA research teams or to present results from their own specific research projects at EEPSEA conferences. While northern researchers benefit from such network meetings as a forum to discuss



their ongoing theoretical and empirical work, their participation also enables EEPSEA researchers the opportunity to maintain awareness of current research in the North. It also facilitates the joint investigation of North-South environmental issues, and provides opportunities for southern researchers study environmental problems in the North that are relevant to the South.

The provision of research grants by EEPSEA is the primary means by which recipients are able to carry out original research involving the collection and analysis of empirical data. It serves as an extension of the training most awardees receive through short courses (i.e. the opportunity to practice analytical skills which would otherwise not have been put into practice). The application of techniques, which for the most part had been originally developed in the North, helps researchers make judgments on both their strengths and shortcoming in a developing country context. Sometimes, breakthroughs may be made on methodological grounds, thereby advancing the field for future research and teaching. Furthermore, the results of research could be of interest to both policymakers and other researchers. The research might also be used to prepare case study material for teaching, or to formulate methodology for arriving at policy decisions.

There are a number of needs which EEPSEA's research program must respond to, some of which are indeed difficult to reconcile. The program needs to be flexible enough to allow researchers to pursue a range of interests that they consider worthwhile, and also permit the Director to respond to emerging opportunities. EEPSEA must encourage research that is intrinsically useful in the short run, while ensuring that it is contributing to conceptual advances and the accumulation of practical knowledge in the long run. Research that is undertaken by recipients of EEPSEA awards must concentrate also upon local problems while drawing generalizable conclusions. Finally, these aims have to be achieved whilst accommodating heterogeneous levels of skill among participating researchers.

The dual window structure of the EEPSEA research program is geared to accommodate this complex mandate. On the one hand, an open category enables researchers to investigate a problem or sector of their choice, but one which falls within EEPSEA's research agenda. On the other hand, EEPSEA offers its researchers the opportunity to form working groups with those from other countries -- to study common elements of the same sector or policy issue. These two windows enable EEPSEA to capture the advantages of both approaches, and to assess the revealed preferences of researchers. While most researches initially chose the open category, by the end of 1995, most had joined one or the other of the working groups. The three working groups established in 1993 were water pricing; valuing the health effects of pollution; and environmental tax reform. By the end of 1995, this list was modified to comprise (a) **water pricing**; (b) **health and urban pollution**; (c) **energy and rural resources**; and (d) **forest and wetland management**.

The scope of the research topics eligible for funding through EEPSEA has been intentionally kept broad. A more tightly focused program may have resulted in better comparability of results across studies, greater interest and learning opportunities among recipients working on similar topics, less time spent on searching for research topics, greater ease of management, and economies of scale in providing technical assistance. Nevertheless, it was thought that leaving the choice of topics to the researchers would allow a wider variety of subjects to be covered, make the resulting studies more useful in testing the robustness of the MOC ("marginal opportunity cost") approach,

generate more case studies for teaching, and be more responsive to the interests of the researchers -- a feature lacking in most research funding mechanisms in the region.

Currently, the contribution of potential research projects to the broad objectives of the EEPSEA program is assessed, and boundaries and priorities are set, through consultative processes involving policy makers, researchers and the Program Committee (see the subsequent section on Organizational Structure for more detail). Over time, the research program has evolved from an initial micro focus to consideration of broader macro aspects, progressing as follows:

1. Economic valuation of the environmental effects of key activities;
2. MOC pricing and direct policy measures to achieve it;
3. Effects of sectoral and macro policies;
4. Effects of trade policy on MOC and effects of MOC pricing on trade;
5. Growth and structural change;

It is expected that most small projects will fall naturally under the first three of the above topics and would be given priority, while proposals on the latter two topics (although larger) will also be eligible for support.

With continued budget expansion and the growing number of proposals received, EEPSEA's research program has increased along essentially two dimensions. First, there was an increase in the number of working groups from three to four, as mentioned above. This led to an increase in the maximum number of new projects from about 14 to 22 per year. Second, increases in project size have been instituted twice since 1993, with candidates from Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines and Indonesia receiving USD22,000 (as opposed to USD15,000 previously) and those from other countries receiving USD15,000 (as opposed to USD10,000 previously). It is hoped that this increase in project size will enable researchers to carry out their tasks more effectively.

### 2.3 Training

The general lack of adequate research and analytical capacity which most countries face is a serious problem, particularly with regard to effective policy formulation. Variations in research capacity among countries require attention and create opportunities for capacity building within the region (e.g., by involving experienced researchers from other SE Asian countries as partners). Hence, EEPSEA's training program attempts both to address this shortfall, and to meet the needs of both the research program and other actors such as government.

For the above purposes, a variety of programs have been allocated to cater to a variety of needs. These include short courses (ranging from 2 days to 2 months) to refresh, or impart specific skills or techniques, and workshops to develop interdisciplinary capabilities. This is mainly intended for researchers from countries with relatively abundant research capacity (e.g. ASEAN). In particular, EEPSEA provides a limited number of awards to receive training in environmental and resource economics, for researchers who are currently carrying out EEPSEA-supported research projects, or who wish to do so. The institutions where these courses are held include:

1. **The Harvard Institute for International Development (HIID), USA:** An intensive course emphasizing policy applications.
2. **University of Goteborg, Sweden (PhD level):** An advanced course with emphasis on theory.
3. **University of Goteborg, Sweden (undergraduate level):** An introduction to the main concepts and policy applications.
4. **Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia:** An interdisciplinary course in environmental economics and development policy, including modules on environmental economics and valuation.
5. **Wye College, UK:** A correspondence course in economics for environmental management.

For researchers from Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Vietnam, EEPSEA provides a limited number of fellowships for MA/MSc programs in other countries. EEPSEA also offers awards which are intended primarily for researchers who have completed a PhD in economics and wish to specialize in environmental or resource economics. Priority is given to training activities that enhance the research capabilities of the Program in the short term, while activities with broader and longer term objectives would be added as resources permit. Awards are also given for the fieldwork component of PhD programs.

In 1993, 16 researchers were sponsored to attend the June 1993 course on Environmental Economics and Policy Analysis at the Harvard Institute for International Development. Consequently, in the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam, HIID course material was used to develop or strengthen local courses in environmental economics. For example, in Vietnam the EEPSEA Secretariat provided textbooks to the University of Cantho for use in an undergraduate course. The Secretariat of EEPSEA has also been exploring with other agencies (such as NAREPP in Sri Lanka, Ford in Delhi and the World Bank's EDI) the possibility of conducting a regional course in environmental economics. The advantages of such a course would include cost savings, the potential to enhance local training capacity, and the opportunity to design a course that more directly supports EEPSEA's research program (by emphasizing priority topics and proposal preparation).

One of the primary problems encountered hitherto has been that some students who attended courses did not have a sufficient background in economics to benefit from the courses. Thus, a few of the graduates did not apply subsequently for EEPSEA research grants. To address this problem, the minimum training requirement in economics for EEPSEA awards (for both training and research) is being raised. Exceptions are made for particularly promising candidates and the Secretariat has provided textbooks and supervised reading as preparation for non-economists. Exceptionally promising researchers with weak economics background are now given some preparation in microeconomics and directed to less rigorous courses. To avoid the problem of trainees who do not subsequently join EEPSEA is concerned (i.e., those who fail to submit a research proposal), training is provided only after potential candidates have submitted or begun a research project, or attended an EEPSEA meeting.

Specially prepared short courses, financed by SIDA, were offered by EEPSEA in Laos and Vietnam after it became clear that the absorptive capacity in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, is so low that few are able to benefit from overseas short courses. The first course was a three-day seminar

held in Laos in 1995 by EEPSEA researchers from Thailand, to introduce the concepts of environmental economics to Laotian policy makers and help to establish working relations between Thai and Lao researchers. The second course, which lasted five weeks, was held in Vietnam for Vietnamese university teachers and practitioners from government agencies. An additional three-day course for policy makers was also held in Vietnam in order to enhance the demand for environmental economics research. It is expected that from 1996-1998, a follow-up program of supervised research for the graduates will be held in Ho Chi Minh City. These research projects will involve closer supervision and an increase in the number of visits by resource persons. In practice, such projects will serve as an apprenticeship and testing ground for researchers and may lead to more independent projects in the future. Similar "apprenticeships"-- combining research and training through field exercises, managed primarily by experts based in Asia, are underway or planned for Laos and Cambodia. Where appropriate, manuals, translations and glossaries of environmental economics terms in local languages will be prepared.

EEPSEA has explored a variety of training options in its first three years, beginning with the HIID course and including others as they became available. The latter comprised short courses in Sweden and Australia, a correspondence course from Wye College in UK, and a two-year MSc at York in UK. In 1996-1997, EEPSEA hopes to send two EEPSEA researchers to Canada for one-year post-doctoral as well as "post-Masters" fellowships. By mid-1996, EEPSEA was relying on its own short courses and apprenticeships and one-year fellowships abroad for its training needs in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. EEPSEA is now considering whether to continue to use overseas short courses for researchers from non-Indochina countries, or to develop its own courses to capture the potential benefits mentioned earlier. This same issue came up during the first two years, but was deferred largely because of the Secretariat's limited staff.

## **2.4 Workshops**

The biannual (i.e., twice yearly) workshops, have been the principal means by which direct interaction has taken place between EEPSEA researchers, potential researchers and visiting scholars. The workshops consist of plenary sessions which include the presentations of research proposals as well as proposals and research results. Thematic papers by resource persons are also presented. Discussions of EEPSEA's research and training programs as well as group discussions on pre-proposals have proven to be extremely useful in defining the scope of projects and clarifying basic questions. The result of this was that in 1993-1994, the workshops led to the approval of seven research projects, while in 1994-1995, twenty-four new projects were passed.

Currently, the number of workshop participants stands at about 60, compared to 42 in the initial workshops. It is expected that attendance at future workshops could be expanded to a maximum of 75. While the number of concurrent working groups increased from 3 to 4 in 1995, it is unlikely that this figure will increase further. However, the length of workshops is likely to increase in length from two days to three as the volume of projects increases.

## **2.5 Policy Analysis and Implementation**

It is often argued that there is no clear-cut boundary between research and policy analysis, but

rather, a continuum. Typically, some research is done to fill in gaps in knowledge, and much is intended to address specific social problems some of which is highly applied. On the other hand, policy analysis tends to serve the needs of a particular client, and to be far more concerned with implementation. Such types of analyses rely heavily on prior theoretical and methodological research, and on data collected in previous studies. Policy analysts usually work within government, and provide potential demand for the work of researchers who more commonly work outside government.

However, lack of information about prior and ongoing research, short deadlines under which policy analysts commonly operate, and mutual distrust and skepticism between government and academia often result in the potential demand for researchers not manifesting itself in actual collaboration between the two groups. Consequently, EEPSEA is attempting to encourage the participation of both researchers and policy analysts in joint work

## **2.6 Information Dissemination**

Dissemination of research results is carried out through a variety of mechanisms, each with a particular audience and purpose in mind. Specific modes of dissemination include:

- (a) **Workshops** are held to review research proposals and provide peer review of work in progress. Researchers and other resource people with common interests would be the main contributors to this effect.
- (b) Recommendations from research projects are extracted during **policy seminars** and are conveyed to policy makers, at either the national or regional level.
- (c) Written outputs take the form of **working papers**, which get initial findings into circulation quickly; **books** on projects and conference proceedings; **abstracts** and **short briefing papers**, which are practical in conveying findings to practitioners in a format and language that is usable; **newsletters**, which informs participants of EEPSEA of the Program's activities and events of interest to its members; and publication through **journals** or the **publications series of member institutes**.

It is expected that EEPSEA's first research projects will be ready for dissemination by September 1996. Approximately 8 reports are expected to be issued in that year.

## **2.7 Other EEPSEA functions**

In addition to the functions outlined so far, EEPSEA also serves as a clearing house for information about current and forthcoming research projects and about training opportunities. Much of this is done on a low marginal cost basis and complements, rather than replaces, existing mechanisms (e.g. UNEP-NETTLAP newsletter).

The Program is also involved in monitoring and advising on environmental economics initiatives in other regions through its contacts with the regional and head offices of IDRC and Goteborg University. These contacts are mutually supportive and allow EEPSEA to draw on research financed by other sources, and from other regions at its biannual meetings.

Dissemination of results have an appropriate format for various audiences. The Secretariat has produces a review of the literature on research utilization and also draws on material developed by the ICEG and AERC, including its **Resource Handbook for Disseminating Research Results**.

## **2.8 Organizational Structure**

Modelled on that of the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC), EEPSEA's structure consists of three bodies: the *sponsors group*, *program committee*, and *secretariat*. The overall structure is intended to combine a sense of local ownership, high scientific standards, and accountability to donors.

At the basic level, there is a **Sponsors Group** which consists of all the agencies which provide financial contributions in excess of USD100,000 per year. This includes the International Development Research Center (IDRC) (1993-present), Swedish Agency for Research Co-operation with Developing Countries (SAREC) (1993-1994, 1995-present), Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DANIDA) (1993-present), United Nations Development Program (UNDP) (1993-1994), Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1995-present), Overseas Development Administration (ODA), United Kingdom (1995-present), Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) (1995-present), Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (SIDA) (1996-present), MacArthur Foundation (1996-present), the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1996-present), and a private firm, Norsk Hydro (1996-present). The Sponsors' Group is also responsible for setting policy and providing approval of the annual program of work and budget.

The **Program Committee** initially consisted of six members who were senior scholars and regional policy makers -- the majority of them were from Asia. They set the priorities for research and training, and recommend the annual program of work to the Sponsor Group (see Annex A2.2 for their terms of reference). As EEPSEA has continued to expand, the Program Committee has been increased recently to a maximum of nine members, while maintaining approximately the same proportions among categories of members. Members are appointed for three year terms, renewable once for Asian members. The Committee meets twice a year in conjunction with the biannual research meeting. Research proposals are subject to peer review and assessment by Resource Persons and the experts on the Program Committee, usually during EEPSEA meetings. As of May 1996, the Program Committee consisted of the following individuals:

**Dr. Edward Barbier**, Department of Environmental Economics and Environmental Management,  
University of York, UK

**Dr. Ponciano Intal**, President, Philippines Institute for Development Studies

**Mr. M.S. Kismadi**, Executive Director, Yayasan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan, Indonesia

**Dr. Justin Lin**, Director, China Centre for Economic Research

**Dr. Theodore Panayotou**, Program Director, International Environment Program, Harvard Institute  
for International Development, US

**Dr. Ammar Siamwalla**, President, Thailand Development Research Institute

**Dr. Vo-Tong Xuan**, Vice Rector, University of Cantho, and Vice-Chairman, Committee on Science,  
Technology and Environment of the National Assembly, Vietnam

**Dr. Marian de los Angeles**, Research Fellow, Environmental and Natural Resources Accounting Project, Philippines  
**Dr. Jeremy Warford**, Centre for Social and Economic Research on the Global Environment, UK

The Program Committee is provided with technical support from a group of resource persons whose principal role is to provide advice about the content of research projects. This usually takes place through assessments of research proposals and reports, either by correspondence or attendance at the biannual meetings.

EEPSEA is managed by a Secretariat which is based in IDRC's Singapore office. It consists of a Director and an Administrative Assistant and Secretary (part-time), with other support services hired from IDRC on a cost recovery basis. A Deputy Director (part-time) was recruited in mid-1996. The Secretariat's primary functions are management of research and training awards, provision of technical support to researchers, and the organization of the biannual workshops.

The three formal bodies interact through the annual planning and approval cycle, which typically consists of the following stages:

- |           |   |
|-----------|---|
| September | The Annual Report on the fiscal year just completed and the audited Financial Statement for the previous fiscal year are submitted by the Secretariat to the Sponsors Group |
| November  | The draft Program of Work and Budget (PWB) for the next fiscal year is prepared by the Secretariat and discussed with the Program Committee.                                |
| March     | The PWB for the next fiscal year is submitted to the Sponsors Group   |
| May       | The PWB is approved at the annual Sponsors Group meeting  |

### 3. PERFORMANCE REVIEW

#### 3.1 Overall Assessment

Overall, EEPSEA has met or exceeded most of the evaluation criteria and objectives set out earlier. The program has also performed well relative to other relevant international capacity building initiatives, although such comparisons are difficult to make because of the differences among various programs and the lack of accurate or objective indicators.

Chart 1 summarizes the EEPSEA project cycle and corresponding survival rates at each stage. Although only six of sixteen completed projects was judged to be acceptable for publication, the sample is too small at this early stage to yield firm conclusions. However, it does indicate a need to monitor projects more carefully and help researchers make better mid-course improvements, in order to avoid high failure rates at the end of the cycle -- when sunk costs are considerable. An advisor system where an experienced resource person is assigned to each researcher to help prepare proposals, carry out research, and disseminate the results, is one possible way of reducing the failure rate and improving the quality of research. The project cycle and survival rates provide evidence of the rigour of EEPSEA's review process and standards.

#### 3.2 Detailed Evaluation

In this section, we will assess the performance of EEPSEA in relation to the specific evaluation criteria discussed earlier, in Section 1.2. In general, the evaluation relies quite heavily on the responses to the questionnaire, supplemented as appropriate with other information gathered by the evaluator, from written reports and interviews.

The survey was distributed to about 100 EEPSEA participants, and 50 responses were received. As shown in Figure 1, the majority (almost 60%) of respondents were researchers, with the remainder being distributed equally (14% each) among Program Committee members, resource persons and others. In order to determine differences in viewpoint, the responses were sorted according to two main groups: (a) researchers (or target group); and (b) all others (more experienced EEPSEA participants who mainly guide researchers).

Most respondents (about two thirds) had attended at least two meetings, while a significant number (almost one quarter) had participated in 4 or more gatherings (see Figure 2). This indicates good continuity of involvement in EEPSEA activities.

As expected for a research and training program, Figure 3 shows that over 50% of respondents were from a university, but NGOs amounted to almost one quarter. About 70% had doctorates, but there were still 8% with bachelors degrees (see Figure 4). Unsurprisingly, Figure 5 indicates that China had the largest number of respondents (10), with the Philippines and Thailand following (with 8 and 6, respectively). Vietnam provided five replies, which indicates that the special emphasis activities are effective. However, it was disappointing to note that there was only one response each from Cambodia and Lao PDR. This conclusion is reinforced by the data in Table 1, where China,



Philippines and Indonesia have received about two thirds of research support, while Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam have received very little.

## ***Research***

Overall, all sources of information tended to confirm that the research activities have been very helpful to participants. In particular, more than 80% of respondents (almost all researchers) felt that they had improved their research and analytical skills a great deal, as indicated by the rankings of 4 or 5 in Figure 6. Furthermore, Figure 7 shows that over 85% of researchers felt EEPSEA had improved their awareness and helped forge interdisciplinary links (the responses of all others were not particularly relevant in this case).

In general, EEPSEA has managed to combine, quite successfully, the ability to cater to the individual interests of researchers, and at the same time group them in several categories that provide opportunities for fruitful interactions among researchers with common goals. For example, Figure 8 indicates that most researchers were highly satisfied (i.e., a ranking of 4 or 5) with the flexibility of research topics. Continued success in this delicate balancing act will depend on maintaining flexibility in terms of both dissolving existing working groups that are no longer relevant and forming new ones according to need. In the case of a particular country where there is a sufficient body of research, it may be useful to encourage synergies among sometimes uncoordinated studies within that country (for example, by holding special in-country workshops or country-focused sessions at the biannual meetings).

With respect to broad areas of research, there is a consensus that the emphasis on both brown (or pollution), and green (or ecological) issues is very satisfactory, as confirmed by the large number of responses in category 4 or 5, in Figures 9 and 10. In particular, brown issues appear to be getting the best coverage -- in the opinion of researchers. However, there is room for improvement in the case of social issues (Figure 11), where a significant number of respondents indicated only an average value of 3, and 6 persons indicated low values of 1 or 2, in ranking the attention paid to this increasingly important topic. Table 1 which summarizes the categories of all research projects up to January 1995, confirms that green and brown issues have received the bulk of the funding. While the high priority assigned to water pricing appears somewhat unusual, this specialized topic was selected as a pilot to test the application of analytical methods in a relatively well defined and well researched area. To address the relative neglect of social aspects in the future, EEPSEA might consider creating a new working group to examine the interface between environmental economics and social issues -- such as property rights and patterns of community ownership.

The early focus on micro/project issues appears to be justified, mainly as a means of getting started on an area of environmental economics that is better understood both theoretically and practically. However, the evidence summarized in Figure 12 -- especially the views of the more experienced group (all others) -- indicates that emphasis should now shift more rapidly to sector/macro problems. This conclusion is also consistent with the need to increase the policy impact of EEPSEA, by influencing strategic decisionmaking (see Figure 27 and the section on "Impacts", below).

The consensus of opinion regarding theory and practice (Figure 13) indicates that the balance is very satisfactory, with a high degree of agreement among both researchers and all others.

With regard to the types of researchers selected by the program, greater weight is given to the responses of all others, since there is an element of "self-selection" that would tend to bias (upward) the responses of researchers. EEPSEA appears to be targeting the right groups in terms of age, gender, type of institution and country (figures 14 to 17). In particular, Table 1 confirms the remarkably high participation of women researchers (almost half), both as project leaders and in EEPSEA workshops. However, there seems to be room for improvement in the range of disciplinary skills of researchers selected (Figure 18). This observation is consistent with the earlier point that social issues may need to be emphasized more in the future. To avoid loss of focus, it would be better to maintain the emphasis on an economics background, but look actively for those who also have some knowledge of social or ecological aspects, and help them build on these cross-disciplinary skills.

The evaluation of the effects of EEPSEA research on policymaking is discussed later in this chapter.

### *Training and Teaching*

Evaluation of the training is complicated by the lack of benchmarks and the early stage of EEPSEA's development. Nevertheless, the program appears to be on the right track. Over two thirds of the respondents in Figure 19 indicated that their teaching and training abilities had improved dramatically (ranking of 4 or 5). Furthermore, the EEPSEA training helped participants launch about 25 new courses (an impressively large number), in their own home teaching institutions (see Annex A3.2 for a full list).

Interviews with researchers and written evaluations from other courses confirm the above conclusions. For example, participants reports on courses followed abroad (HIID 1993, 1994, and 1995; Gothenburg Univ. 1994; and Macquerie Univ. 1995) expressed high levels of satisfaction regarding the relevance and quality of training received. Specific suggestions for improvement are provided later in this evaluation. Furthermore, in the three day special focus training course held in Laos in April 1995, participants expressed a uniformly high level of satisfaction (over 80%), for all 8 modules. A longer five week training course held in Vietnam (May-June 1995) elicited rankings of good to very good for all six professors and six research associates who conducted the sessions.

A five day, small grants workshop held in Vietnam in June-July 1995, provided more detailed information that supports the conclusion that the special focus on researchers in that country is producing good results. Figure 20 provides some background information on the regional origins of participants, with South Vietnam (the best prepared region) making up the majority. Figure 21 indicates uniform agreement on the high overall usefulness of the course, as well as the good scope and flexibility to explore issues. The favourable impact of the training course on both research skills and interdisciplinary knowledge are shown in Figure 22. The latter conclusion is reinforced by the good balance among four key topics shown in Figure 23, and the high degree of satisfaction among participants regarding these areas of emphasis as indicated in Figure 24. In Figure 25, the

participants have given high rankings to the guidance and help provided by both professors and teaching associates. Finally, the organizational and infrastructural aspects (such as food, accommodation, travel, classroom facilities, and administrative support), also receive high rankings in Figure 26.

### *Policy Impacts*

Since EEPSEA is in its early stages, it is certainly difficult and perhaps premature to attempt to assess policy impacts. Nevertheless, evidence is beginning to emerge both anecdotally and in more quantitative form, that EEPSEA researchers are having increasing success in reaching decision makers with their advice. Thus Figure 27 indicates that the program has had an average to good (ranking of 3 or 4) impact on policymaking, in the opinion of almost three fourths of the relevant respondents.

Figure 28 shows that the bulk of the policy impacts occur at the national level, with a significant number occurring at the regional level. Since the bulk of EEPSEA research is at the micro/local level, this indicates that such research often may have generic relevance at the sectoral/national level. Research that directly affects policies at the national level could have wider impact, although macro-decision makers may be less accessible to researchers. As discussed earlier in the context of the balance between micro and macro issues within EEPSEA research activities, if greater impacts are desired at the crucial national level of decisionmaking, it would be advisable to increase the emphasis provided to sectoral/macro issues in future EEPSEA work.

### *Delivery and Dissemination of Outputs*

Since the biannual workshops are major events in EEPSEA, they will be analyzed in some detail, as a typical example of delivery of outputs. Both researchers and all others give the workshops a very high ranking for their overall usefulness (see Figure 29). Researchers also feel that these meetings have been very helpful in exposing them to leading foreign researchers, according to Figure 30 (the responses of all others is not considered relevant here). The quality of plenary resource persons appears to be well appreciated, based on a variety of criteria indicated in Figures 31 and 32 -- including knowledge of the subject, comments provided, presentation, and sensitivity to the developing country context. Nevertheless, some caution is advisable since Figure 33 shows that almost one third of respondents (both researchers and all others) rated the plenary papers as only average. If the biannual workshops are to maintain a high standard, greater effort may be required to ensure that the plenary speakers are both high caliber and well prepared.

The dissemination of written outputs is an area where increased attention is advisable. For example, in Figure 34, the great majority of researchers felt that EEPSEA efforts to circulate their research results abroad could only be given an average ranking of 3. This outcome is not surprising, given the early stage of EEPSEA and the preliminary status of many of the research reports. However, as the pipeline builds up and the quality of research improves, there will be good potential for EEPSEA to expand its publications program as envisaged. As indicated in Figure 35, the majority of all others -- the more experienced judges of research quality -- felt that researchers reports were average. As indicated earlier, greater emphasis on coaching and building report writing

and presentation skills appears to be warranted in the future -- perhaps through an advisor system.

Evaluation of the financial aspects of EEPSEA is difficult, since there are no directly comparable programs. The closest analogue is AERC, but even in this case AERC seeks to build capacity in economic policy research rather than environmental economics, and the initial endowment of trained researchers in sub-Saharan Africa is far less than in Asia.

From the researchers viewpoint, over half the respondents indicated that the project grants were barely adequate or inadequate (i.e., a ranking of 3 or less in Figure 36). As shown in Figure 37, almost one quarter of those who would have liked more funds, felt that the shortfall was USD20,000 or more. As discussed, an increase in project size of USD5,000-7,000 has been recently instituted, but it may be worthwhile approving even larger projects on a case-by-case basis, if it involves a group and/or multi-year research proposal.

The financial information in Table 2 shows how the overall EEPSEA budget has expanded from about USD610,000 (CAD760,000) to over USD1.5 million (over CAD2 million), in the four years between 1993-94 and 1996-97 (proposed). One encouraging indicator concerning the efficiency of program delivery, is the steady decline in the ratio of staff and administrative costs to total costs (from 38% in 93/94 to 27% in 97/98) -- despite the large increase in the budget and workload. Administrative costs have remained quite stable as a fraction of total costs (10-12%). Details of the budget from 1993/94 to 1997/8 are given in Annex A3.3.

### *Organization*

The original structure of EEPSEA and periodic adjustments made up to now, appear to have served the organization well in the initial stages of development. Clearly, further changes will be required if EEPSEA wishes to expand its activities (see the Program of Work: 1996-1999, which envisages a significant increase in budget).

It is not possible to evaluate the functioning of the Sponsors Group (SG), because this is a relatively new creation that did not operate during the early days of EEPSEA. In this context, one of the main developments is the greater recognition of EEPSEA's future potential and the increase in funding as well as the number of sponsors (donors) in the consortium -- only the UNDP has dropped out since the inception. This has the advantage of providing more and varied resources, and less pressure on the Director to engage in time consuming fund-raising activities. However, it will require greater efforts on his part to negotiate a work program that is responsive to the true needs of the recipient countries, and not unduly (or disruptively) influenced by donor dictates.

The IDRC will issue contracts to the Director and other EEPSEA Secretariat staff. Thus, the Director will continue to be an IDRC employee during 1996-99, while the costs of his salary will continue to be shared with the other sponsors. While the Regional Director of IDRC (in Singapore) will evaluate his performance, the Director of EEPSEA will also have to report to the Sponsors Group on EEPSEA matters. EEPSEA accounts for about one third of the IDRC Regional Office budget, and benefits significantly from its proximity to the Regional Office, sharing accommodation and infrastructural support. IDRC considers EEPSEA a high priority, and recognizes the positive

synergies EEPSEA has with other IDRC programs (for example, in fund raising and by providing access to EEPSEA researchers). In fact, despite significant downsizing within IDRC, there has been no pressure on EEPSEA to absorb redundant IDRC staff -- which indicates an encouragingly positive attitude. The donors also have permitted the Director of EEPSEA considerable flexibility thus far, and with the goodwill that has prevailed in the past, the present arrangements should continue to work satisfactorily. Nevertheless, there is the potential for complications as the program expands in the future, and much will depend on the relationship between the Director, IDRC and other donors.

The Sponsors Group (SG) has met twice so far -- at a small meeting in Stockholm in October 1993, and a full meeting in Singapore in November 1995. The Director has also briefed the donors in bilateral meetings during annual trips to Europe and North America. In the future, SG meetings will become increasingly important and their effectiveness will depend in part on consistent attendance by the donors as well as a well-prepared agenda.

The Program Committee could play a very constructive role, in helping to maintain the long-term integrity and internal consistency of the research and training activities. Furthermore, as EEPSEA matures the more experienced researchers should be drawn in to provide insights and help to shape future programs. One form of this in-region support activity is the encouraging evidence that researchers from countries like the Philippines and Thailand have been able to help their colleagues in Laos and Vietnam. As EEPSEA develops and expands, maintaining contact with alumni will become increasingly important -- for example, through the recently initiated newsletter, or via an electronic network such as the proposed IDRC Pan Asia Networking (PAN) program which seeks to promote collaboration in research and development through information access, use and exchange.

In general, the Program Committee (PC) has fulfilled its mandate well by providing sound advice and lending its considerable prestige to EEPSEA during the critical early years. The PC's role was defined rather informally and broadly, because it was initially formed at a time when EEPSEA was smaller and the SG did not exist. Further clarification of the PC's future functions through more explicit terms of reference, would be useful as EEPSEA gears up to expand its activities. In particular, the principal tasks of the PC should center around the advice and guidance it could provide regarding EEPSEA's long range research and training strategy, and this point could be emphasized by renaming the body the Advisory Committee (AC). With this realignment, the preparation of the work program would be the explicit responsibility of the Director. He could first solicit advice from the PC/AC, and then obtain approval from the SG. This would also provide greater structure to PC/AC meetings, by requiring more focus on reviewing planning documents as well as the immediate experience of the biannual workshops.

The strength of the PC is derived from the eminence of its membership, and their wide involvement in related activities worldwide. Nevertheless, this very fact may lead to some instances where PC members may have to advise EEPSEA on matters that affect their own institutions or other activities. For example, the PC does not have the right to approve or authorize activities -- such as an EEPSEA grant to a PC member's institution for training EEPSEA researchers -- but they may be able to exercise a de-facto veto on the grant being awarded to another institution. With some

forethought, this particular type of issue can be avoided. One mechanism might be for PC members to indicate to the Chairman, at the beginning of a PC meeting, any agenda items where a potential conflict of interest might arise, and then absent themselves from that session as appropriate.

Despite the deliberate design to have a preponderance of Asian PC members, the general sense at meetings is that the international (non-Asian) members tend to dominate the discussions. This has its origins in both the personalities involved and their cultural backgrounds. With the recent expiry of the terms of office of two of the international PC members, the Director has an opportunity to select their replacements carefully (especially in terms of compatibility with their Asian counterparts), and also to work more closely (sometimes informally) with the Asian members to ensure their stronger participation in the deliberations of the PC.

The Secretariat has performed extremely well in the past, despite a heavy workload. Figures 38 and 39 indicate that the full range of administrative and support activities have been highly appreciated by all respondents (there was very little difference in the responses of researchers and all others). Furthermore, the efforts of both the Director and the Secretariat consistently received very high ratings from all persons interviewed. However, there is a concern that the next stage of expanded activities will need increased management and infrastructural resources. The recent appointment of a part-time Deputy Director should do much to relieve the burden on the Director, but the effectiveness of this new arrangement will depend on clear assignment of duties and delegation of responsibilities, as well as good communications facilities -- especially since the Deputy will reside mainly in the Philippines. The expansion of secretarial resources also seems desirable (from the present 1.5 persons to at least 2), as the new program gets under way.

## **4. SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **4.1 General Conclusions**

EEPSEA has achieved its major initial objective most successfully, in the sense that the program has contributed very significantly to the considerable increase in expertise on environmental economics in the region. The focus on the weaker Indochinese nations also appears to be a fruitful approach (especially Vietnam). Furthermore, while the program has largely kept to its original objectives, sensible adjustments have been made along the way in the spirit of learning-by-doing. As a result, there is a strong consensus that the program has improved over time. One good market test of success is the growing number of sponsors and financial support that EEPSEA is now attracting.

At the same time, it is too early to judge EEPSEA according to more demanding criteria -- for example, how successfully it has produced fully qualified environmental economists capable of unsupervised high quality research, with numerous publications to their credit. However, the initial success of EEPSEA and the momentum generated suggests that it does have ample potential to meet such more stringent requirements in the coming years. For comparative purposes, we note that AERC's first journal publication appeared only ten years after the program was initiated.

If these high expectations are to materialize, the proposed expansion of EEPSEA activities needs to be structured and planned carefully. First, it would be useful to review some of the basic objectives of EEPSEA and clarify priorities and potential trade-offs. Second, the roles of the various bodies within EEPSEA and their inter-relationships also need to be re-assessed. Third, while training appears to be going well, the proposed regional short course could be designed to further strengthen the research program and influence its direction. Fourth, the strengthening of mechanisms for the control and enhancement of research quality should be another priority. Finally, some flexibility needs to be maintained within the program, to adjust to rapid changes in country and regional needs.

### **4.2 Specific Recommendations**

It would be helpful to establish clearer guidelines to help choose among multiple objectives, as EEPSEA moves into the next stage of existence. One example is the trade-off between developing research/teaching skills and achieving policy impacts. On this issue, it would be preferable to continue the focus on capacity building, despite the pressure to demonstrate dramatic policy successes. Developing a cadre of high quality environmental economists is a pre-requisite for providing sound policy advice, and once the capacity reaches a critical mass, policy impacts will follow. By contrast, forcing policy implementation prematurely without adequate preparation is likely to weaken credibility and be counterproductive.

Clearly, the relative emphasis on capacity building and policy implementation will depend on the quality of existing researchers and the receptivity of decision makers in a given country. Even in a nation with a good body of researchers, the more prudent strategy might be to begin by drawing

out the policy implications of research, prior to attempting the more ambitious task of actually formulating and implementing policy. In short, the chain leading from well trained researchers to good research to sound policy to sustainable development, needs to be clearly thought through, with the relative emphasis being placed on the earlier links -- especially in the countries that do not have a sound body of research results to draw on.

In this context, it would be more useful to select good researchers and eventually help them acquire policy-related skills, rather than attempting to recruit policy analysts and expecting them to carry out sound research. In other words, a candidate's research potential would be the most important criterion for selection, while the ability and willingness to develop the policy dimension would be an added advantage.

### *Research*

Given that project screening procedures have been tightened-up significantly since the inception of EEPSEA, the effort to avoid high failure rates at the end of the cycle should focus on better research monitoring and helping researchers make mid-course improvements. One promising way of reducing the failure rate and improving the quality of research would be through an advisor system -- where an experienced resource person is assigned to each researcher to help prepare proposals, carry out research, and disseminate the results.

While most researchers were highly satisfied with the freedom to choose appropriate research topics, continued success will depend on maintaining flexibility in terms of both dissolving existing working groups that are no longer relevant and forming new ones according to need. In this context, there is room for improvement in the attention paid to social issues. Thus, EEPSEA might consider a new working group to examine the interface between environmental economics and social issues (e.g., property rights and community ownership). Similarly, while the early focus on micro/project issues appears to have been justified, recent evidence indicates that the emphasis should now shift more rapidly to sector/macro problems -- especially if broader policy impacts are desired.

In view of the foregoing, there are potential gains to be made by fine-tuning the selection process and seeking new recruits with wider disciplinary skills and/or research interests. While efforts should continue to improve research quality by involving well-trained mainstream economists, some preference should be given to researchers who have a macro/sectoral orientation, or those who also have some knowledge of social or ecological aspects, and help them build on these cross-disciplinary skills. EEPSEA should also make every effort to maintain the remarkably high participation of women researchers (currently about 50%), both as project leaders and in workshops.

The Vietnam focus is working well, but it was disappointing to note that there was only one response each from Cambodia and Lao PDR which present special problems because their level of capacity is extremely low --even lower than that of most small African countries. This evaluation could not assess recent efforts to train Cambodians through apprenticeships, or one Laotian through overseas Masters training. EEPSEA has devoted a great deal of effort to these countries -- far out of proportion to their populations. Nevertheless, it remains to be seen whether capacity building is feasible in the short to medium term. This issue merits specific attention by EEPSEA, particularly



over the next year or so. In the case of the non-Indochina countries that are able to draw upon a critical mass of researchers and a sufficient body of research, it may be useful for EEPSEA to facilitate better coordination and synergies among often uncoordinated studies within a specific country. Possible options to achieve such a result include holding special in-country workshops in selected countries, or organizing country-focused sessions at the biannual meetings.

Over half the respondents indicated that research grants were barely adequate or inadequate. An increase in project size of USD5,000-7,000 has been recently instituted, but it may be worthwhile encouraging even larger projects on a case-by-case basis, especially if it involves a group (regional or single country) and/or multi-year research proposal.

### ***Training***

Several areas identified earlier as needing improvement in the research program, might be strengthened through a regional short course organized by EEPSEA. Previously, EEPSEA had relied on existing short courses to meet a large (but declining) share of its training needs, because of competing priorities and the Secretariat's limited staff.

The proposed new regional course could be designed to put greater emphasis on institutional, social and macroeconomic issues, and to nurture research in these difficult areas by devoting three or four days at the end of the course to a project design module. The success rate (measured by the number of researchers who take courses and then submit proposals) could be improved in this way. Local training capacity could be enhanced also, by involving both Asian and international lecturers -- perhaps through team teaching.

### ***Policy Impacts***

Evidence is beginning to emerge both through the questionnaire and anecdotally, that EEPSEA researchers are having increasing success in reaching decision makers with their advice. In the context of the balance between micro and macro issues within EEPSEA research activities (see also, the earlier section on Research), if greater impacts are desired at the crucial national/strategic level of decisionmaking, it would appear prudent to increase the emphasis provided to sectoral/macro issues in future EEPSEA work.

### ***Delivery and Dissemination of Outputs***

The bulk of the more experienced judges of research quality felt that research reports were merely average. Thus, greater emphasis on coaching and building-up report writing and presentation skills appears to be warranted in the future -- perhaps through the advisor system mentioned earlier (see the earlier section on Research).

Despite the high ratings received by resource persons, about one third of all the respondents indicated that the plenary papers were only average. Given the importance of the biannual workshops and the key role of guest speakers, continuing efforts are justified to ensure that the plenary speakers are both high caliber and well prepared.

The dissemination of written outputs is an area where improvements are possible. As the pipeline builds up and the quality of research improves, there will be good potential for EEPSEA to expand its publications program as envisaged.

### *Organization*

While the original structure of EEPSEA and the judicious adjustments made up to now appear to have served the organization well in the initial stages of development, further changes will be required to ensure the continued success of EEPSEA's expanded and modified new program. There is the potential for complications as the program expands in the future, and much will depend on the relationship between the Director, IDRC and other donors. A larger sponsors group (SG) has the advantage of providing more and varied resources, and less pressure on the Director to engage in time consuming fund-raising activities. However, while the SG has provided considerable freedom to the Director up to now, the greater number of donors and their different objectives and requirements will present new challenges in putting together a new multi-year program that is responsive to the true needs of the recipient countries. In particular, future SG meetings will become increasingly important and their effectiveness will depend in part on a well-prepared agenda, as well as ensuring consistent attendance at SG meetings by the donors.

As EEPSEA gears up to expand its activities, further clarification of the Program Committee's (PC's) future functions would be useful, through more explicit terms of reference. This body could play a more constructive role, in helping the Director maintain the long-term integrity and internal consistency of the research and training activities. Thus the principal tasks of the PC should center around the advice and guidance it could provide regarding EEPSEA's long range research and training strategy, and this point could be emphasized by renaming the body the Advisory Committee (AC). The preparation of the work program would be seen to fall explicitly under the responsibility of the Director, who could first solicit advice from the PC/AC, and then obtain approval from the SG.

This would also provide greater structure to PC/AC meetings, by requiring more focus on reviewing planning documents as well as the immediate experience of the biannual workshops.

While no conflicts of interest seem to have emerged thus far, it might be prudent to develop mechanisms in the future that help to avoid even the hint of such an eventuality. For example, the PC currently does not have the right to approve or authorize activities (such as an EEPSEA grant to a PC member's institution for training EEPSEA researchers), but they may be able to exercise a de-facto veto on the grant being awarded to another competing institution. With some forethought, this particular type of issue can be avoided. One option might be for PC members to indicate to the Chairman, at the beginning of a PC meeting, any agenda items where a potential conflict of interest might arise, and then absent themselves from that session as appropriate.

Efforts must be made to ensure that the Asian PC members have greater influence in the deliberations of this body. With the recent expiry of the terms of office of two of the international PC members, the Director has an opportunity to select their replacements carefully (especially in terms of compatibility with their Asian counterparts), and also to work more closely (sometimes

informally) with the Asian members to ensure their stronger participation.

As EEPSEA matures the more experienced researchers should be drawn in to provide insights and help to shape future programs. One form of this in-region support activity is the encouraging evidence that researchers from countries like the Philippines and Thailand have been able to help their colleagues in Laos and Vietnam. In the next phase of EEPSEA's development, maintaining contact with alumni will become increasingly important -- for example, through the recently initiated newsletter, or via an electronic network such as the proposed IDRC Pan Asia Networking (PAN) program which seeks to promote collaboration in research and development through information access, use and exchange.

The efforts of both the Director and the Secretariat consistently received very high ratings from all persons surveyed and interviewed. At the same time, the next stage of expanded activities will need greater management and infrastructural resources. The recent appointment of a part-time Deputy Director (DD) should do much to relieve the burden on the Director. However, the DD will require a clear assignment of duties and delegation of responsibilities, as well as good communications facilities, to function effectively. The expansion of secretarial resources (to at least two persons) also appears to be warranted as the new program gets under way.

## **Annex 1.1 EEPSEA External Evaluation: Terms Of Reference**

### **Performance Criteria**

1. What criteria or indicators might be used or developed to measure EEPSEA's performance? Which of these could be applied in the 1996 evaluation and which might be tracked starting in 1996 for use as benchmarks in future evaluations?

### **Research**

2. The research program attempts to combine responsiveness (through the "open window") with focus (through the working groups). Has the appropriate balance been struck?
3. EEPSEA's long range research program begins with relatively micro level research, with the aim of exploring more macro issues subsequently. Is this a reasonable approach? Is a suitable balance of micro and macro research evolving?
4. Are the working group topics and those of individual projects generally policy relevant? Are there other emerging issues in environmental economics in Asia that EEPSEA should be aware of?
5. Has EEPSEA reached the right target group of researchers, in terms of age, gender, discipline, types of institution, and so on?
6. Is there appreciable improvement over time in the researchers' skills, confidence, professionalism?

### **Training**

7. EEPSEA provides a combination of training options: scholarships for existing overseas short courses; post-doctoral fellowships; and in-country training for the least developed member countries. Is this an effective approach? Are there alternatives that would be feasible with the Secretariat's limited staff?

### **Impact**

8. Are there ways in which the linkages between researchers and policy makers might be enhanced and the likelihood of policy impact increased?

### **Delivery**

9. There are wide variations in the level of capacity across EEPSEA member countries. Does the program adequately accommodate these variations?

10. The "project-cycle", including the biannual workshops and other forms of review and technical assistance, is intensive and individualised; this makes it quite labourious. Is this cost-effective? Are there alternatives, particularly as the number of researchers increases?

### **Organisation**

11. While the emphasis on the evaluation is on the issues listed above, does the evaluator have any comments on the following questions, or believe they merit further attention?

a) Does the Program Committee play an effective role in setting priorities and providing advice to the Director?

b) Does the Secretariat have the resources, staff and skills to carry out its tasks?

## Annex A2.1 List of Research Projects Approved

### Year 1: 1993-1994

Overfishing in the Philippines Marine Fisheries Sector: A Disaggregated Analysis, Philippines  
Evaluation of Rural Sanitation Options in the Mekong Delta, Vietnam  
The Cost Effectiveness of Alternative Policy Instruments for Water Pollution Control, in the Meycauayan Tanning Industry, Manila, Philippines  
An Environmental Bond for Clay Mining in Sri Lanka  
Integrated Pest Management, Indonesia  
Water pricing for Nanjing, China  
Economic Appraisal of Environmental Impacts of Biogas Plants in Livestock Farming in China  
Natural Resource Accounting for Forests, China

### Year 2: 1994-1995

Regional Capability to Finance Irrigation Systems, Indonesia  
Cost-benefit Analysis for Recycling Suburban Livestock Waste, China  
Impact of Pollution Charges on the Textile Industry in Indonesia  
Willingness to Pay for Improved Water Quality in East Lake, Vietnam  
Economic Value of a Non-Timber Forest Product (*Parkia Speciosa*), China  
Resettlement Program of the Three Gorges Dam, China  
Poverty and Deforestation, Northern Vietnam  
Valuation of Health Effects of Air Pollution in Bangkok, Thailand  
Household Demand for Water in Metro Manila, Philippines  
Pricing of Industrial Groundwater in Metro Manila, Philippines  
Water Pricing and Welfare Improvement: Case Study from Semi-Urban Communities, Thailand.  
Household Water Pricing in Jakarta, Indonesia  
The Economic Benefits of Watershed Protection and Trade-Offs with Timber Production, Malaysia  
Environmental Impacts of the Makban Geothermal Plant, Laguna. Philippines

### Year 3: 1995-1996

The Pollution Charge System in China: An Economic Incentive?  
Damage Schedules for Thai Coastal Areas: An Alternative to Economic Valuation  
Economic Valuation and Conservation Policies for Tropical Forests in Sri Lanka  
Economic Valuation of Mangroves and the Roles of Local Communities in their Conservation, Southern Thailand  
Marginal Cost Pricing for Coal Fired Electricity in Coastal Cities of China  
Optimal Allocation of Water to Competing Uses in Taiyuan, China

## **Annex A2.2 Typical Terms of Reference for Program Committee Members**

The services that are required of Program Committee members are as follows:

- a) to attend EEPSEA research meetings or relevant sessions thereof;
- b) to provide advice about priorities for research and training;
- c) to review the annual program of work of EEPSEA and, through the Director, make recommendations thereon to the Sponsors' Group;
- d) to suggest topics for reports to be commissioned by the Program Committee and to comment on the resulting reports;
- e) to review and comment on summaries of EEPSEA research projects and proposals;
- f) to provide suggestions for the effective dissemination of EEPSEA research findings and for effective interaction between EEPSEA and governmental and nongovernmental bodies in member countries (for Asian PC members only);
- g) to share information about related activities undertaken by other organisations;
- h) to suggest additional sources of funding for EEPSEA; and
- i) to suggest names of potential new members for the Program Committee.

The above mentioned tasks will normally be performed during meetings of the Program Committee. Written reports may occasionally be required for reasons of urgency or absence of member from a Committee meeting.

### Annex A3.1 EEPSEA Assessment Questionnaire

The following questionnaire is a key element in the ongoing evaluation of the EEPSEA program by an independent evaluator -- Professor Mohan Munasinghe. Your responses are essential, for the evaluator to make a well informed assessment, and provide recommendations which will help to further strengthen EEPSEA.

To assist you in answering these questions, a ranking scale from 1(low) to 5 (high) is presented. Please answer the following questions by encircling the relevant numbers or filling in the blank spaces appropriately. Detailed comments may be included at the end of the questionnaire and, if necessary, on a separate sheet of paper. It would be appreciated if respondents could be as accurate as possible in their answers. Please also note that not all of the following questions may be relevant in your case. If so, please encircle "NA", to indicate that the question is "not applicable".

**Complete anonymity is assured for all respondents.** There are no special marks or indicators to identify individual respondents. Furthermore, all responses should be mailed directly to the evaluator in the pre-addressed envelope that is provided.

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#### A. Classification of Respondents

How many EEPSEA meetings have you attended ? \_\_\_\_\_.

The most recent meeting I attended was: \_\_\_\_\_  
(month/year)

I attended in the following capacity:

- a) researcher (i.e. I presented a proposal or a report related to an EEPSEA research grant) ☐
- b) Program Committee member ☐
- c) Resource person (not a member of ProComm) ☐
- d) Other (donor, observer, etc.) ☐

If you are an EEPSEA participant, please indicate if you belong to:

University ☐

NGO or Research Institution ☐

Government ☐

Other ☐

Specify: \_\_\_\_\_



What is your nationality? \_\_\_\_\_

What is your highest academic degree? Doctorate ☐ Masters ☐ Bachelors ☐

1. Research and Training

(a) How well has involvement in EEPSEA improved your research and analytical skills?

1	2	3	4	5	NA
Not at all				Extremely well	

(b) To what extent has EEPSEA improved your teaching and training abilities?

1	2	3	4	5	NA
Not at all				Extremely well	

(c) How have you made use of experience gained in EEPSEA in your teaching?  
(Please use a separate sheet of paper if necessary)

List Courses

(I) Course Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Undergraduate ☐ / Graduate ☐

Existing Course ☐ / New Course ☐

Short Course ☐ / Full Length Course ☐

(ii) Course Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Undergraduate ☐ / Graduate ☐

Existing Course ☐ / New Course ☐

Short Course ☐ / Full Length Course ☐

(iii) Course Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Undergraduate ☐ / Graduate ☐

Existing Course ☐ / New Course ☐

Short Course ☐ / Full Length Course ☐

## 2. Interdisciplinary and International Links

- (a) How well has EEPSEA helped you to become aware of, and forge interdisciplinary links (e.g. develop contacts with experts in other fields)?

1	2	3	4	5	NA
Not				Extremely	
at all				well	

- (b) How well has EEPSEA improved your network of international contacts:

ii) by exposing you to leading foreign researchers/experts?

1	2	3	4	5	NA
Not				Extremely	
at all				well	

(ii) through the dissemination of your results to others abroad?

1	2	3	4	5	NA
Not				Extremely	
at all				well	

## 3. Targeting

Based on your knowledge of participants you have met, do you feel that the program has been successful in selecting the right type of candidates according to the following categories?

- (a) Age

1	2	3	4	5	NA
Not				Perfectly	
at all					

- (b) Gender

1	2	3	4	5	NA
Not				Perfectly	
at all					

- (c) Discipline (e.g., economist, engineer, scientist, etc.)

1	2	3	4	5	NA
Not				Perfectly	
at all					

(d) Type of Institution (research institute, government agency, NGO, etc.)

1	2	3	4	5	NA
Not				Perfectly	
at all					

(e) Country

1	2	3	4	5	NA
Not				Perfectly	
at all					

#### 4. Workshops

(a) Overall, how useful have EEPSEA workshops been?

1	2	3	4	5	NA
Not				Extremely	
at all				So	

(b) Do the EEPSEA workshops address the right types of issues?

(i) Green Issues (e.g. biodiversity, agriculture)

1	2	3	4	5	NA
Not				Perfectly	
at all					

(ii) Brown Issues (e.g., urban pollution)

1	2	3	4	5	NA
Not				Perfectly	
at all					

(iii) Social Issues (e.g., resettlement, participation)

1	2	3	4	5	NA
Not				Perfectly	
at all					

(c) Is there sufficient scope/flexibility to explore issues of specific interest to the researchers?

1	2	3	4	5	NA
Not				Extremely	
at all				so	

(d) Did the EEPSEA workshops achieve the right balance?

(I) Between Micro/project and Macroeconomic/Sectoral issues

1	2	3	4	5
too much micro/project		correct balance		too much macro/sector

(ii) Between theory (why and what methods to use) and practice (how to apply tools)

1	2	3	4	5
too much theory		correct balance		too much on applications

(e) Please rate the following resource persons (those you have had direct experience with) on a scale of 1 (very poor) to 5 (excellent)

	Knowledge of subject	Comments are constructive	Comments are presented clearly	Sensitivity to developing country context
Ed Barbier				
Theo Panayotou				
Jerry Warford				
Stein Hansen				
John Whalley				

(f) Do you have other comments or suggestions on any aspects of the biannual workshops (e.g. overall length, plenaries, working groups, individual consultations, literature table, etc.)?

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## 5. Quality of Written Outputs

Please rate the quality of outputs produced by EEPSEA.

(a) Own research report.

1	2	3	4	5	NA
Very poor				Extremely good	

(b) Other researchers reports which you may have read.

1	2	3	4	5	NA
Very poor				Extremely good	

(c) Plenary presentations/working papers by resource persons.

1	2	3	4	5	NA
Very poor				Extremely good	

6. Policy Impact of EEPSEA

What has been the impact of EEPSEA on the policy and practice of sustainable development in your country? (i.e. As far as you may be aware, to what extent has use been made of your research results or that of other EEPSEA outputs, in policy application in your country?)

1	2	3	4	5	NA
None				Extremely high	

If your answer to this question is between 2-5, please also specify at what level this impact has taken effect (e.g. national, regional, or local etc.). \_\_\_\_\_

Please use a separate sheet to describe any noteworthy examples.

7. Research Funding

(a) EEPSEA has made the best possible effort to shape the research topics to match the funds which were available. Bearing this fact in mind, do you feel that the funds which you received were adequate for carrying out the agreed research work?

1	2	3	4	5	NA
Not at all				Perfectly adequate	

If your answer is between 1 and 4, please indicate how much more would have been adequate: US \$ \_\_\_\_\_.

(b) In terms of your research objectives, would you have liked to have expanded the scope of your research and received more funds if they were available?

Yes ☐ No ☐ NA

**8. Administrative Aspects**

**(a) How promptly was correspondence answered?**

1	2	3	4	5
Not				Extremely
at all				good

**(b) How promptly were contracts and project payments received?**

1	2	3	4	5
Not				Extremely
at all				good

**(c) How promptly were problems related to contracts and payments resolved?**

1	2	3	4	5
Not				Extremely
at all				good

**(d) How adequate were travel arrangements (air tickets, visas, etc.)?**

1	2	3	4	5
Not				Extremely
at all				good

**(e) How adequate were the travel funds which are provided?**

1	2	3	4	5
Not				Extremely
at all				good

**(f) How adequate were hotel accommodations in Singapore?**

1	2	3	4	5
Not				Extremely
at all				good

**(g) How adequate were the subsistence funds provided?**

1	2	3	4	5
Not				Extremely
at all				good

(h) How adequate were the meeting facilities (Ana Hotel) ?

1	2	3	4	5
Not				Extremely
at all				good

(I) How adequate was the administrative support during the meeting?

1	2	3	4	5
Not				Extremely
at all				good

9. Project cycle

EEPSEA's procedures for review of proposals and approval and administration of projects revolve around meetings every six months, with related deadlines. Projects are normally of 12 months duration, but a six month grace period is built into the contract. Budget ceilings are USD 15, 000 for most countries (USD 22, 000 for a set of four higher cost countries). Payments normally consist of a large initial disbursement and a final payment at the end.

Do you have any comments on this project cycle – i.e., problems it creates, improvements that could be made? (Please use a separate sheet of paper for your response).

10. Other Comments

Please feel free to elaborate on any of the above questions, using a separate sheet of paper if necessary. You may wish to include other topics which have not been included in the above questionnaire but which you feel are important for assessing EEPSEA.

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Your responses within two weeks of receipt would be greatly appreciated. Please return the completed questionnaire in the enclosed envelope, to the Program Evaluator:

Professor Mohan Munasinghe,  
10, De Fonseka Place,  
Colombo 5  
Sri Lanka.

### Annex A3.2 New Courses Launched by Participants

Course Name	U or G Level	Existing/New Course	Short/New Course	Country
Agriculture and Environment	G	NC	SC	Thailand
Agriculture Sector Analysis	G	EC	FLC	Thailand
Economic and Environmental Analysis	G	EC	FLC	Sri Lanka
Economic and Environmental Analysis	U	EC	FLC	Sri Lanka
Economic Instruments	G	-	SC	Vietnam
Economic Valuation of Environmental Systems	G	-	-	Malaysia
Economic Valuation of Natural Resources	G	-	-	Philippines
Economics of Agriculture	U/G	EC	FLC	Philippines
Economics of Non-Market Goods	U	-	-	Malaysia
Environmental and Natural Resource Economics	G	-	-	Philippines
Environmental and Natural Resource Economics	G	NC	FLC	Philippines
Environmental and Resource Economics	-	-	SC	Vietnam
Environmental and Resource Economics	G	NC	-	Vietnam
Environmental Economics	G	-	-	Philippines
Environmental Economics	U	NC	FLC	China
Environmental Economics	G	NC	SC	China
Environmental Economics	G	-	-	China
Environmental Economics	-	-	SC	Cambodia
Environmental Economics	G	EC	FLC	Sri Lanka
Environmental Economics	G	SC	-	China
Environmental Economics	U/G	EC	FLC	Thailand
Environmental Economics in LDCs	G	EC	-	Norway
Environmental Impact Assessment	G	-	-	Philippines
Environmental Impact Assessment	G	-	-	Malaysia
Environmental Impact Assessment	G	-	-	Philippines
Farm Economics	G	EC	FLC	Thailand
Farming Systems Research and Development	G	EC	-	Vietnam
Finance (Investment Appraisal)	SC	-	-	China
Forest Resource Valuation and Accounting	G	NC	-	Malaysia
Forestry Economics	G	-	-	Malaysia
Forestry Economics	U	EC	SC	Malaysia
Microeconomics	NC	-	FLC	China
Microeconomics	U/G	EC	FLC	Philippines
Project Evaluation	SC	-	-	Laos
Public Finance	U/G	EC	FLC	Philippines
Public Investment Programming	SC	-	-	Laos
Timber Production Economics	G	-	-	Malaysia

#### Key

G: Graduate Level

EC: Existing Course

SC: Short Course

U: Undergraduate Level

NC: New Course

FLC: Full Length Course



### ANNEX A3.3: SELECTED BUDGET DATA

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE  
ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA  
TOTAL EXPENDITURES REPORT

For the period 14 May 1993 to 30 June 1995

	Total Actual Expenses May 93 to Jun 94 (CAD)
1 Research Projects	110,448.04
2 Training	275,595.09
3 Meetings	164,986.25
4 Technical Assistance/Consultants	0.00
5 Dissemination	246.34
6 Documents & Subscriptions	249.64
7 Project Director	237,448.26
8 Administrative Support	
a. Accounting Services	0.00
b. Travel	22,943.97
c. Accommodation/Office & Car Rental	12,720.97
d. Communications	2,913.93
e. Office Supplies	7,818.29
f. Computers	6,597.00
g. Other services	38,602.00
Sub-Total	91,596.16
Total	<u>\$880,569.78</u>

Footnote:

IDRC contributed the Director's personnel costs for the first eight months of this period. This did not appear in the 1993-94 Annual Financial Report. This summary includes an estimated value for that contribution.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE  
ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA  
**TOTAL EXPENDITURES REPORT**

For the period 1 July 1994 to 30 June 1995

	Total Actual Expenses Jul 94 to Jun 95 (CAD)
1 Research Projects	249,492.67
2 Training	160,788.04
3 Meetings	175,475.29
4 Technical Assistance/Consultants	8,267.07
5 Dissemination	3,588.00
6 Documents & Subscriptions	327.54
7 Personnel Costs	236,251.61
8 Administrative Support	
a. Accounting Services	4,570.94
b. Travel	29,619.77
c. Accommodation/Office & Car Rental	13,483.82
d. Communications	7,335.80
e. Office Supplies	2,989.09
f. Computers	7,449.54
g. Other services	50,732.11
Sub-Total	116,181.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$950,371.29</b>

Footnote:

*Activities supported by restricted and unrestricted grants are mutually supportive. For example, the research grant supported by UNDP are supported by the technical assistance and meetings supported by other grants. Training activities in Vietnam and Laos are supported from both restricted and unrestricted budgets. EEPSEA brochures describing restricted activities credit these activities primarily to the donor responsible, unlike indicating that EEPSEA is a multi-donor consortium. Documents describing EEPSEA's full program credit the full range of EEPSEA's donors.*

**INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE**  
**ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA**  
**TOTAL EXPENDITURES REPORT**  
For the period 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996

	Total Actual Expenses Jul 95 to Jun 96 (CAD)
<b>1 Research Projects</b>	
a. @ \$20,548 (China,VN,Lao,Cambodia,PNG,Sri Lanka)	88,087.93
b. @ \$30,137 (Thailand,Philippines,Malaysia,Indonesia)	72,787.40
c. AWGEE (CIDA-earmarked)	0.00
d. UNDP projects	14,201.75
e. Vietnam small grants (SIDA-earmarked)	33,050.55
Sub-Total	208,127.63
<b>2 Training</b>	
a. Wye College @ \$4,600	9,299.61
b. HIID @ \$21,000	31,699.92
c. Goteborg @ \$19,000	10,555.10
d. Postdoc @ \$53,000	50.00
(CIDA-earmarked)	
e. MA fellowship @ \$30,000/year	33,355.68
f. In-country: Vietnam	
f.1 - SIDA (Phase I)	61,724.36
f.1 - SIDA (Phase II)	59,190.46
f.2 - Norsk Hydro	0.00
f.3 - general	
g. In-country: Cambodia/Laos	36,661.22
h. Macquarie University	30,801.02
i. Other	14,197.00
Sub-Total	287,534.37
<b>3 Meetings</b>	
a. Two biannual workshops/year @ \$140,000 (2)	
a.1 - Holland-earmarked	144,214.38
a.2 - general	164,841.05
a.2 - general	0.00
b. Other meetings @ \$15,000	
Sub-Total	309,055.43
<b>4 Consultants</b>	5,706.12
<b>5 Dissemination</b>	921.59
<b>6 Documents &amp; subscriptions</b>	0.00
<b>7 Personnel Costs</b>	304,583.00
<b>8 Administrative Support</b>	
a. Accounting Services	3,041.41
b. Travel/Hospitality	23,495.81
c. Accommodation	25,226.50
d. Communication	14,363.87
e. Office Supplies/hospitality	14,532.86
f. Computer	63.79
g. Other Services	61,273.77
Sub-Total	141,998.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,257,926.15</b>

# PROJECTED EXPENDITURES: 1996-1998

	<u>CAD</u> 96/97	<u>CAD</u> 97/98
1. Research Projects		
a. @ \$20,548	205,480 (10)	226,028 (11)
b. @ \$30,137	301,370 (10)	331,507 (11)
c. AWGEE	100,000	190,000
Sub-Total	606,850	747,535
2. Training		
a. Wye College @ \$4,600	13,800 (3)	13,800 (3)
b. HIID @ \$21,000	21,000 (1)	21,000 (1)
c. Goteborg @ \$19,000	19,000 (1)	19,000 (1)
d. Postdoc @ \$40,000	40,000 (1)	40,000 (1)
e. MA fellowship @ \$30,000/year	30,000 (1)	30,000 (1)
f. In-country: Vietnam/China	120,000	120,000
g. In-country: Cambodia/Laos	85,000	85,000
h. Regional Course	190,000	190,000
Sub-Total	518,800	518,800
3. Meetings		
a. Two biannual workshops/year @ \$140,000	280,000 (2)	280,000 (2)
b. Other meetings @ \$15,000	15,000	15,000
Sub-Total	295,000	295,000
4. Consultants	35,000	35,000
5. Dissemination	25,000	25,000
6. Documents & subscriptions	6,000	6,000
7. Personnel Costs	365,000	365,000
8. Administrative Support		
a. Transport	10,000	10,000
b. Accounting services	7,000	7,000
c. Travel	45,000	45,000
d. Accommodation	28,000	28,000
e. Communication	23,000	23,000
f. Office supplies	12,000	12,000
g. Computer	4,000	0
h. Other services	105,200	113,650
Sub-total	234,200	238,650
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,085,850</b>	<b>2,230,985</b>
Expected Revenue	2,185,000	2,295,000
Balance	99,150	64,015

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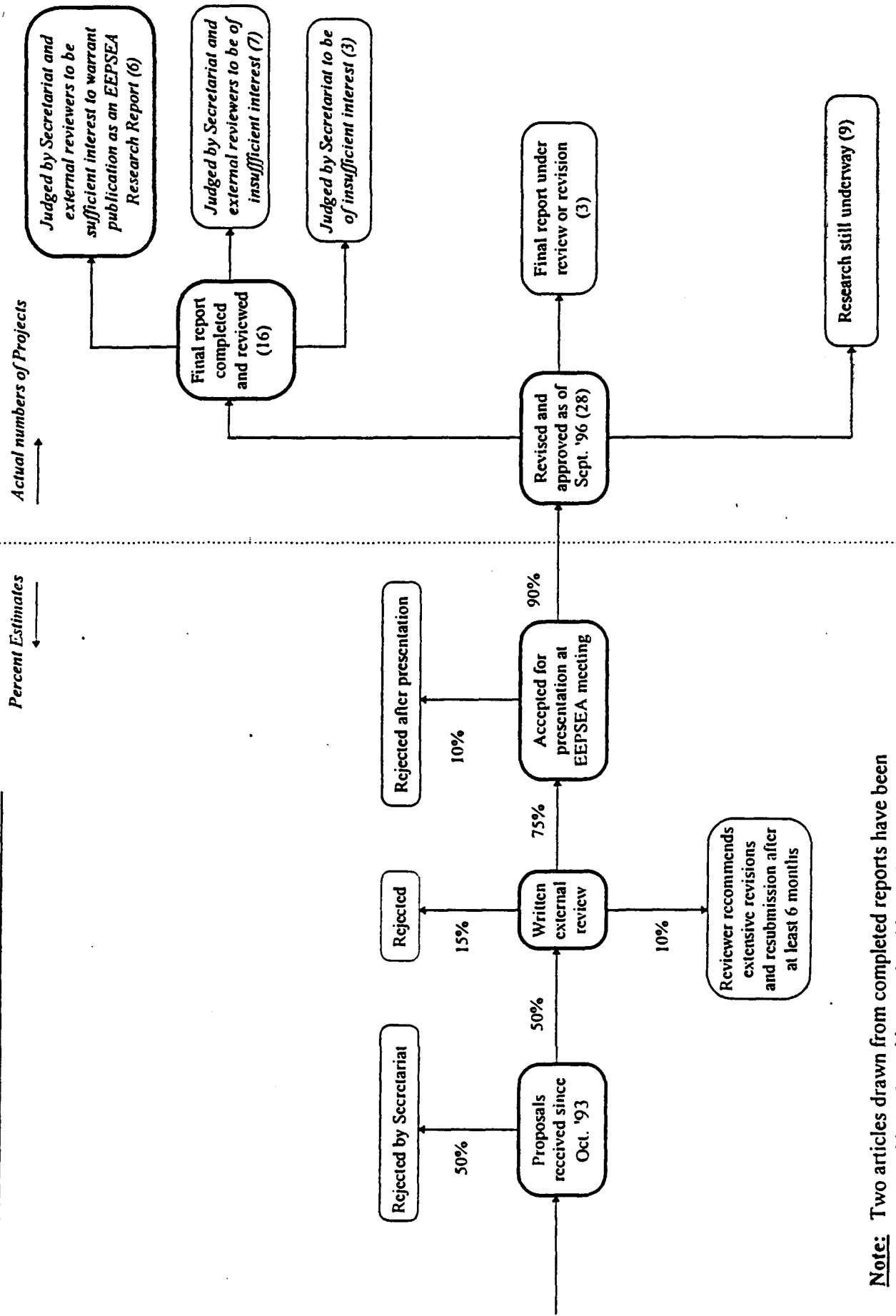
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Chart 1: EEPSEA Project Cycle and Survival Rates



Note: Two articles drawn from completed reports have been accepted by refereed international journals.

**Figure 1**  
**TYPES OF EEPSEA PARTICIPANTS**

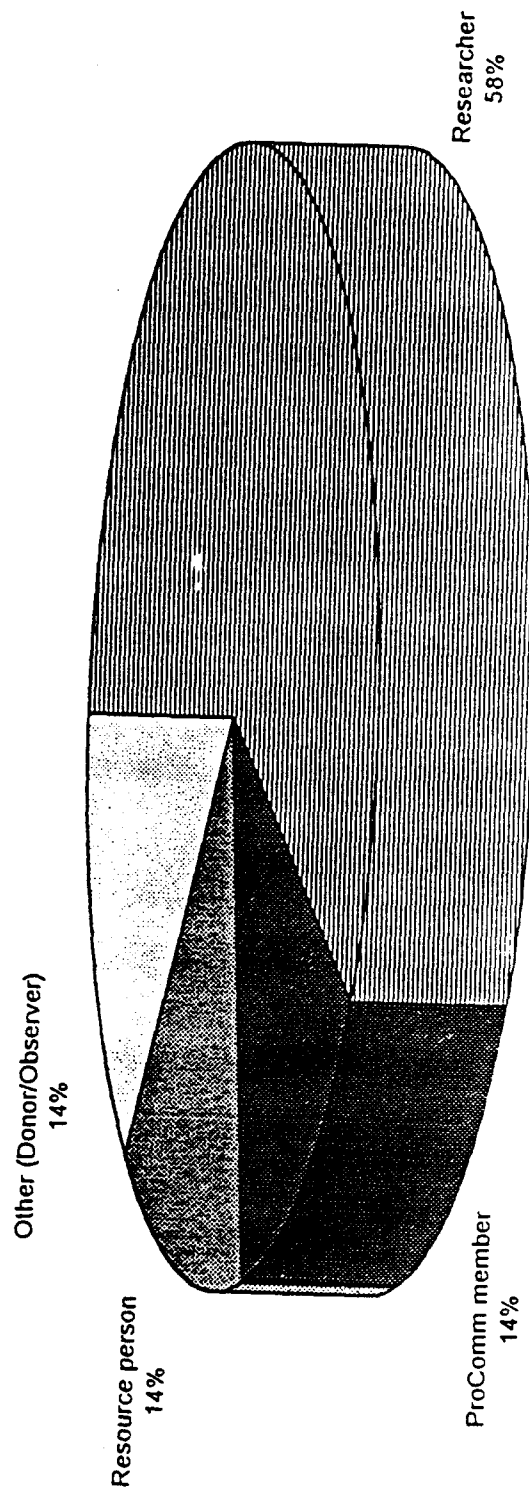


Figure 2  
NUMBER OF MEETINGS ATTENDED BY EEPSEA PARTICIPANTS

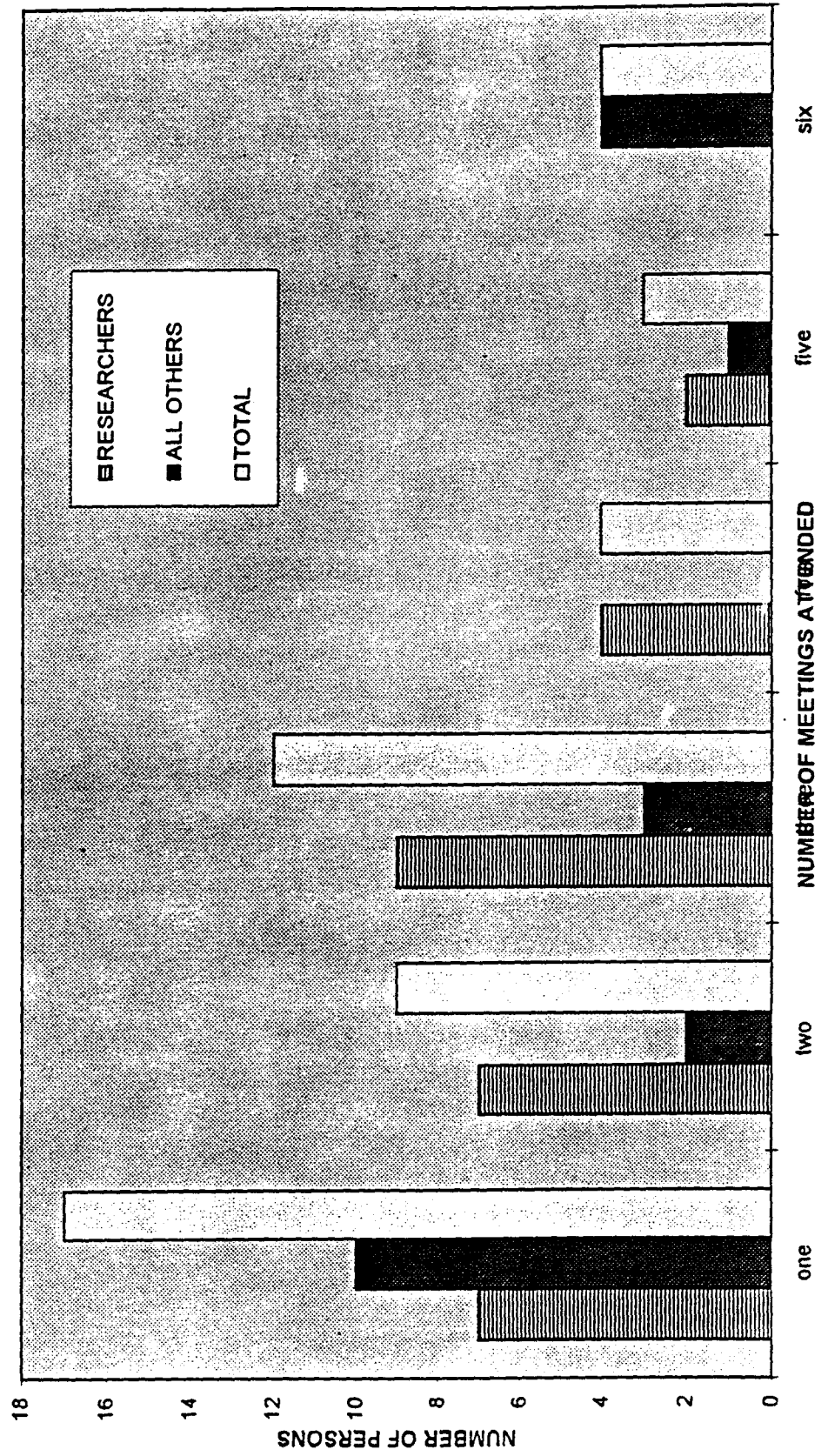
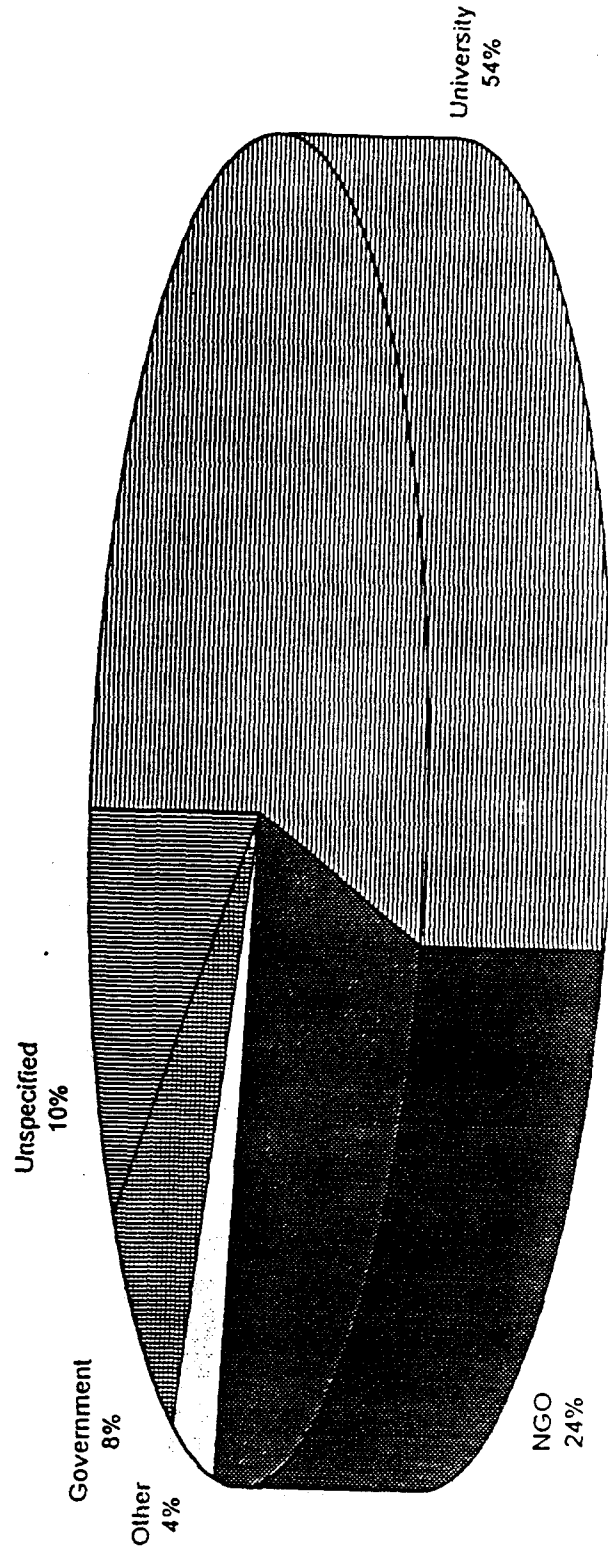




Figure 3  
INSTITUTIONS WHICH ARE REPRESENTED BY EEPSEA PARTICIPANTS



**Figure 4**  
**QUALIFICATIONS OF EEPSEA PARTICIPANTS**

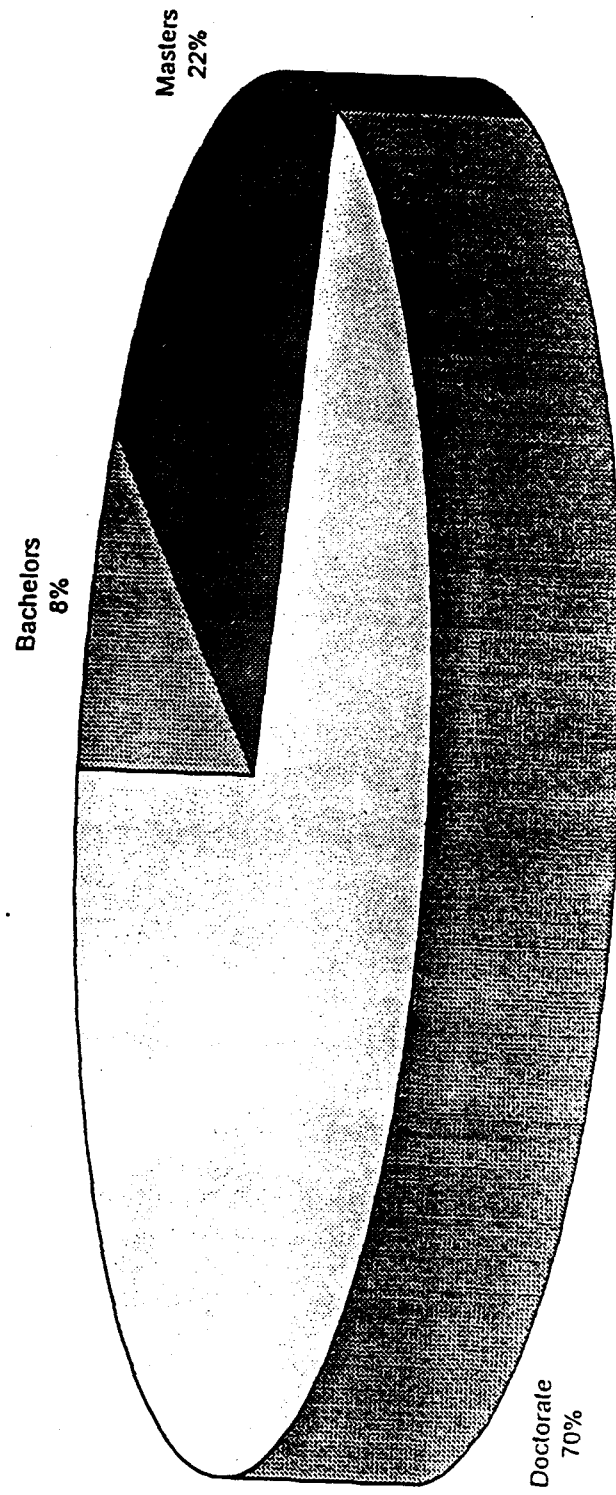


Figure 5  
NATIONALITY OF EEPSEA PARTICIPANTS

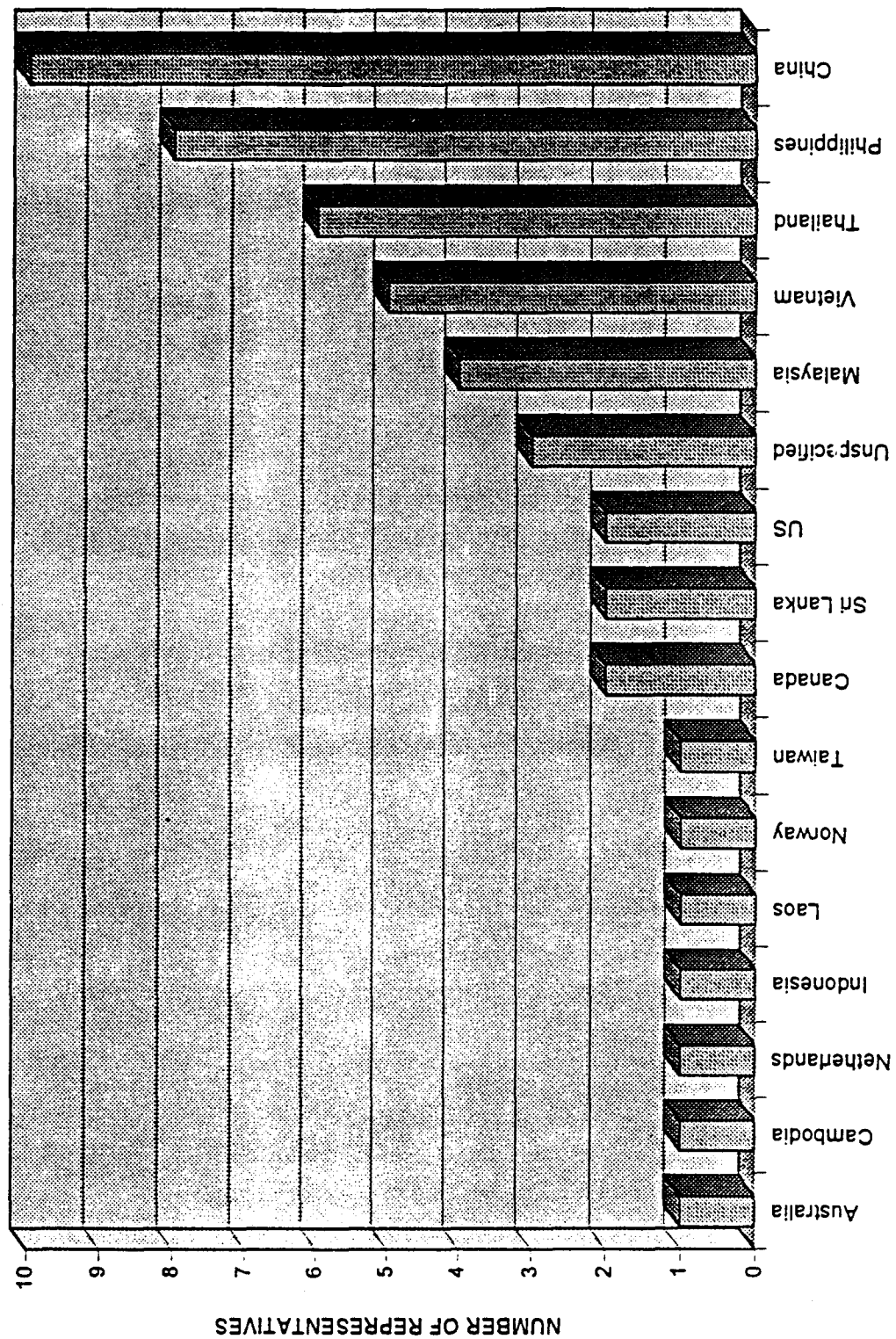
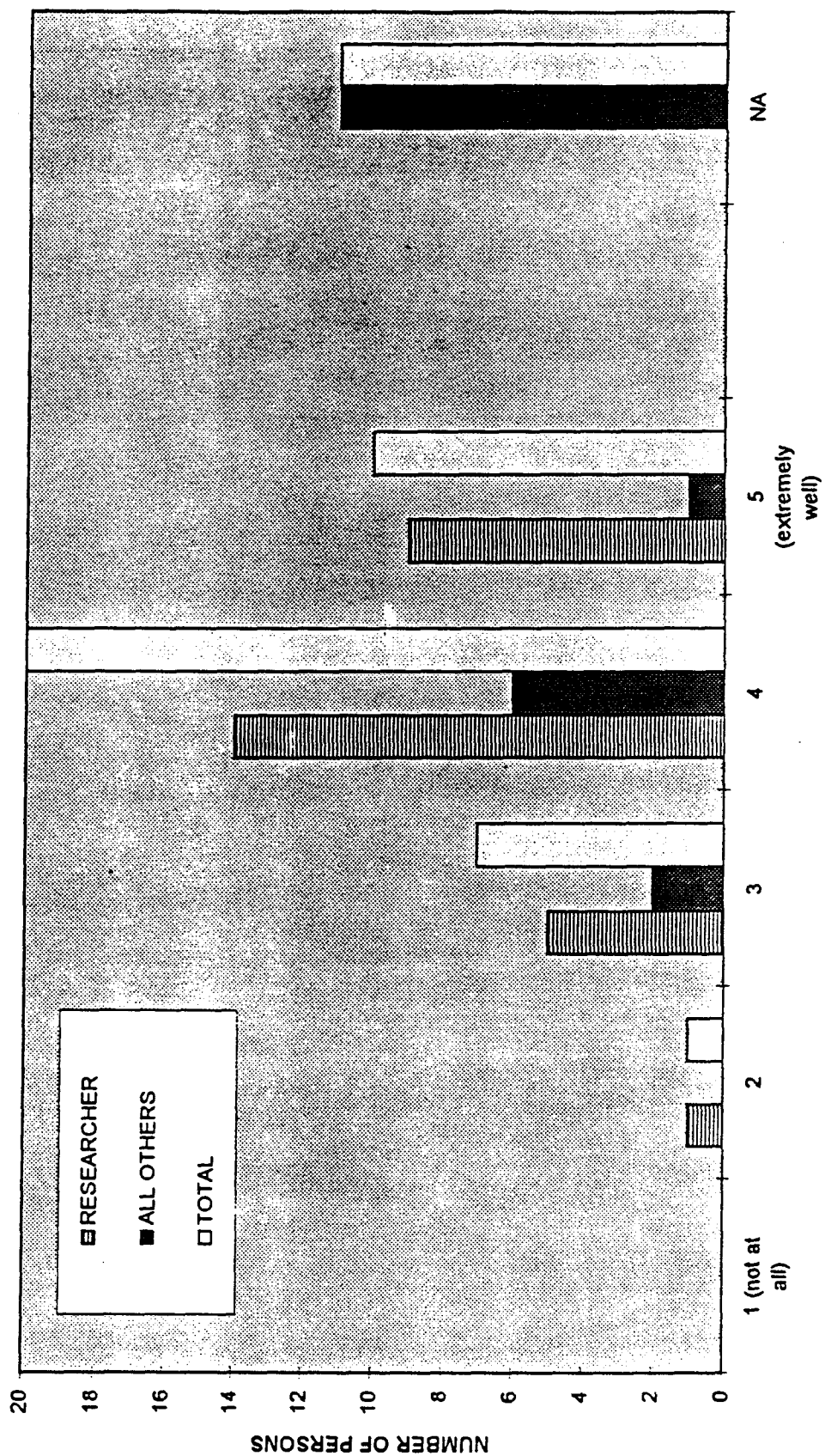


Figure 6  
 HOW WELL HAS INVOLVEMENT IN EEPSEA IMPROVED  
 RESEARCH AND ANALYTICAL SKILLS OF THE PARTICIPANTS?



**Figure 7**  
**HOW WELL HAS EEPSEA HELPED YOU TO BECOME  
 AWARE OF, AND FORGE INTERDISCIPLINARY LINKS?**

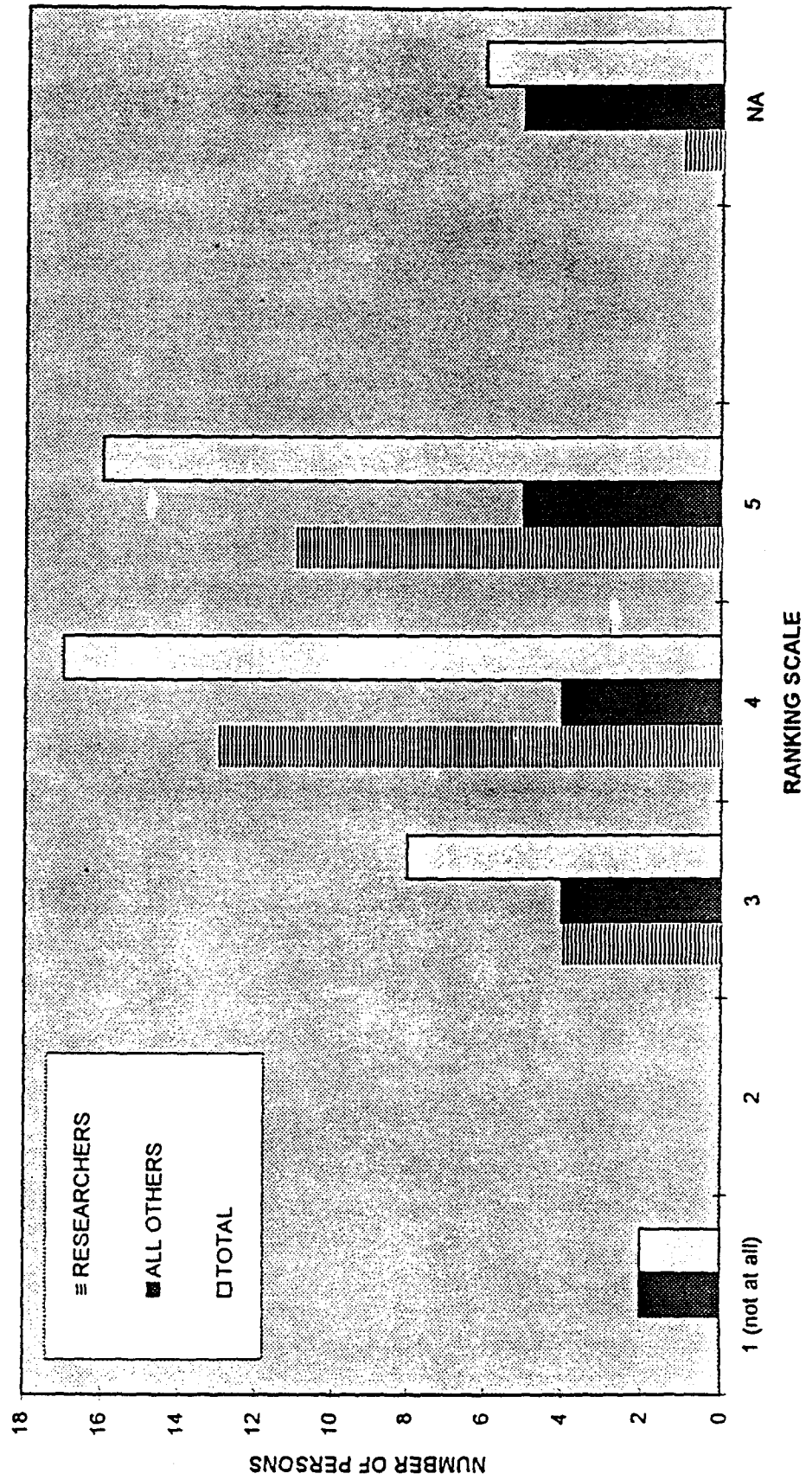


Figure 8  
SCOPE AND FLEXIBILITY TO EXPLORE ISSUES OF SPECIFIC INTEREST.

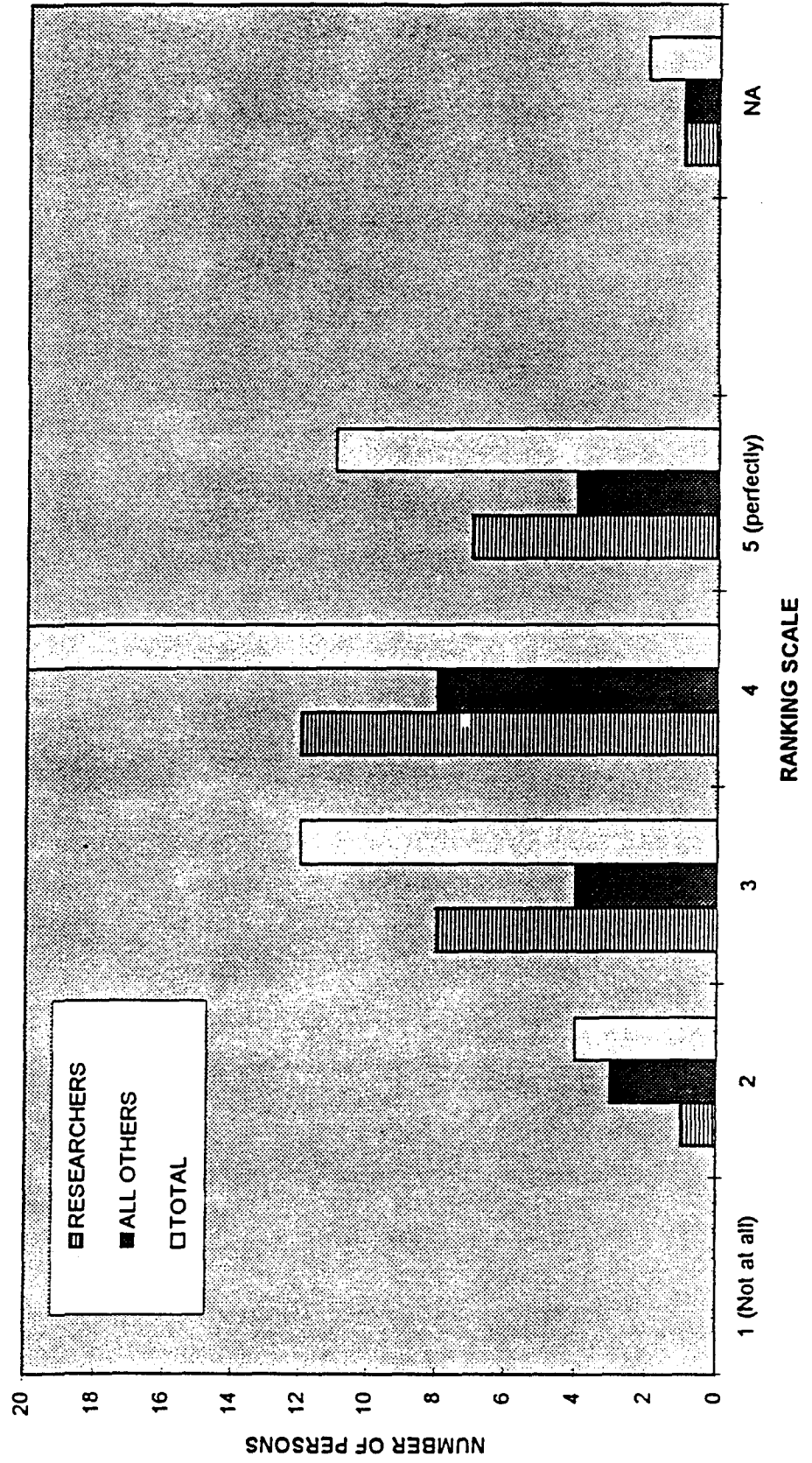




Figure 9  
DID EEPSEA WORKSHOP ADDRESS GREEN ISSUES?

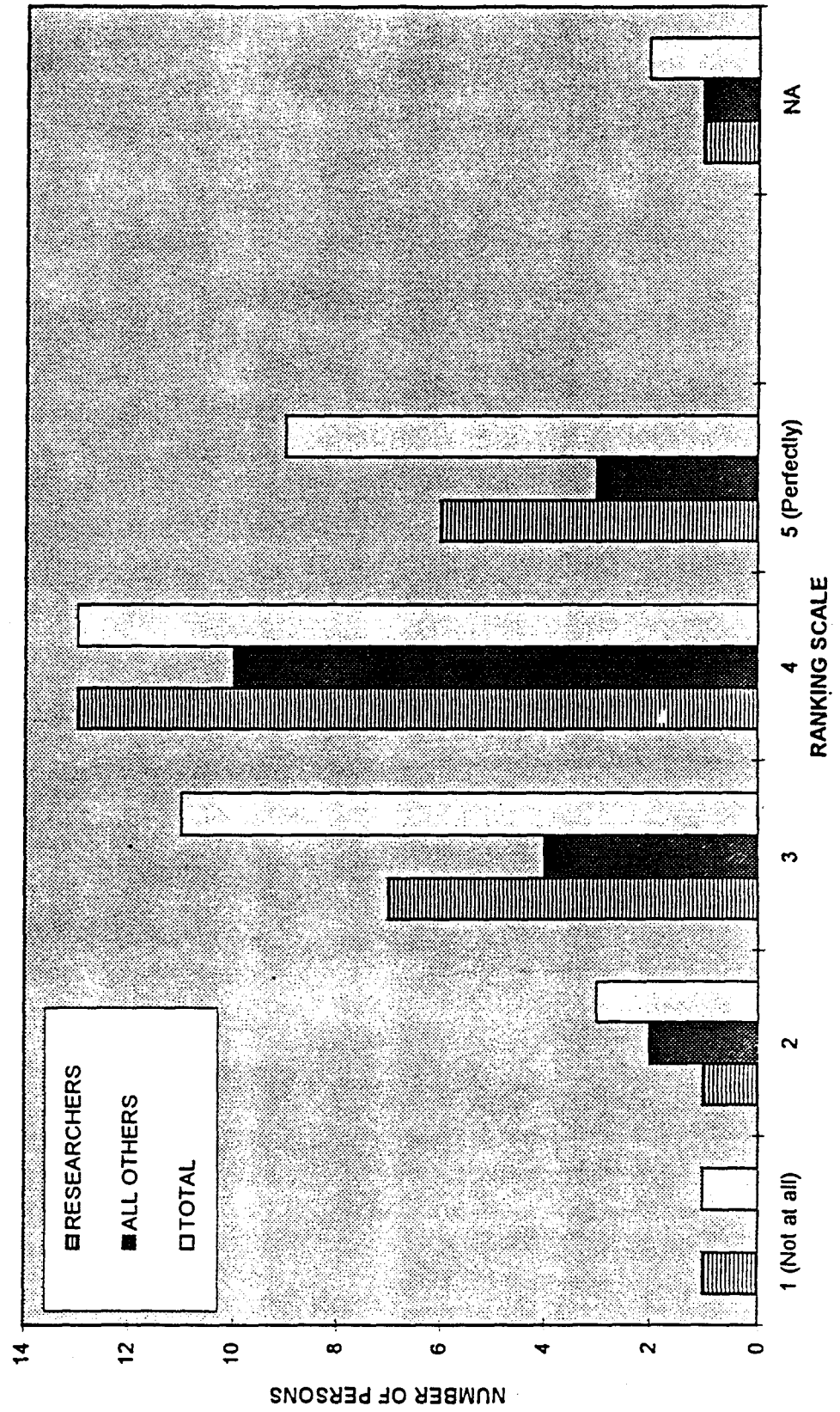


Figure 10  
DID EEPSEA WORKSHOP ADDRESS BROWN ISSUES?

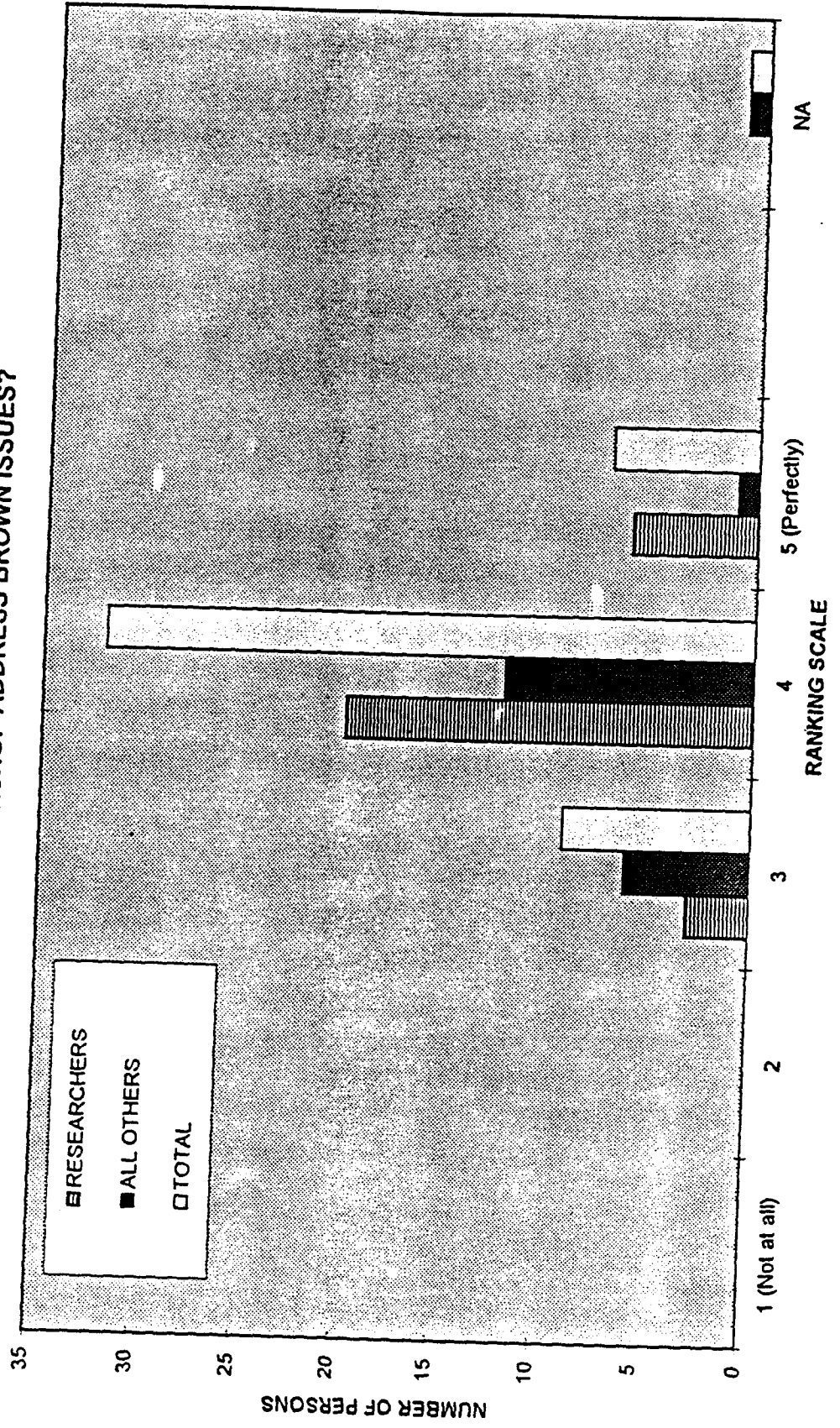




Figure 11  
DID EEPSEA WORKSHOP ADDRESS SOCIAL ISSUES?

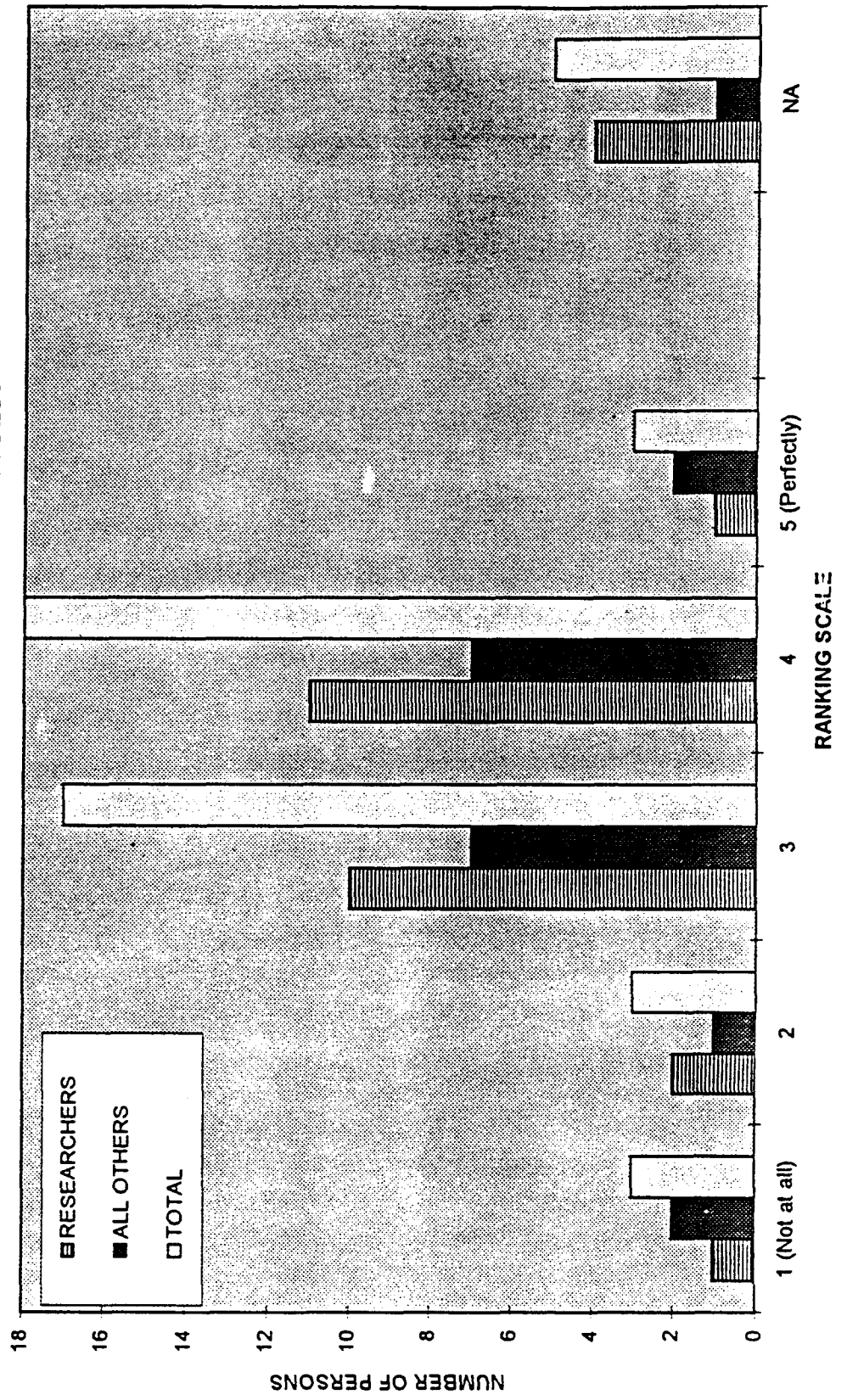


Figure 12

**DID EEPSEA WORKSHOPS ACHIEVE THE RIGHT BALANCE:**  
 (i) Between Mico/project and Macroeconomic/sectoral issues?

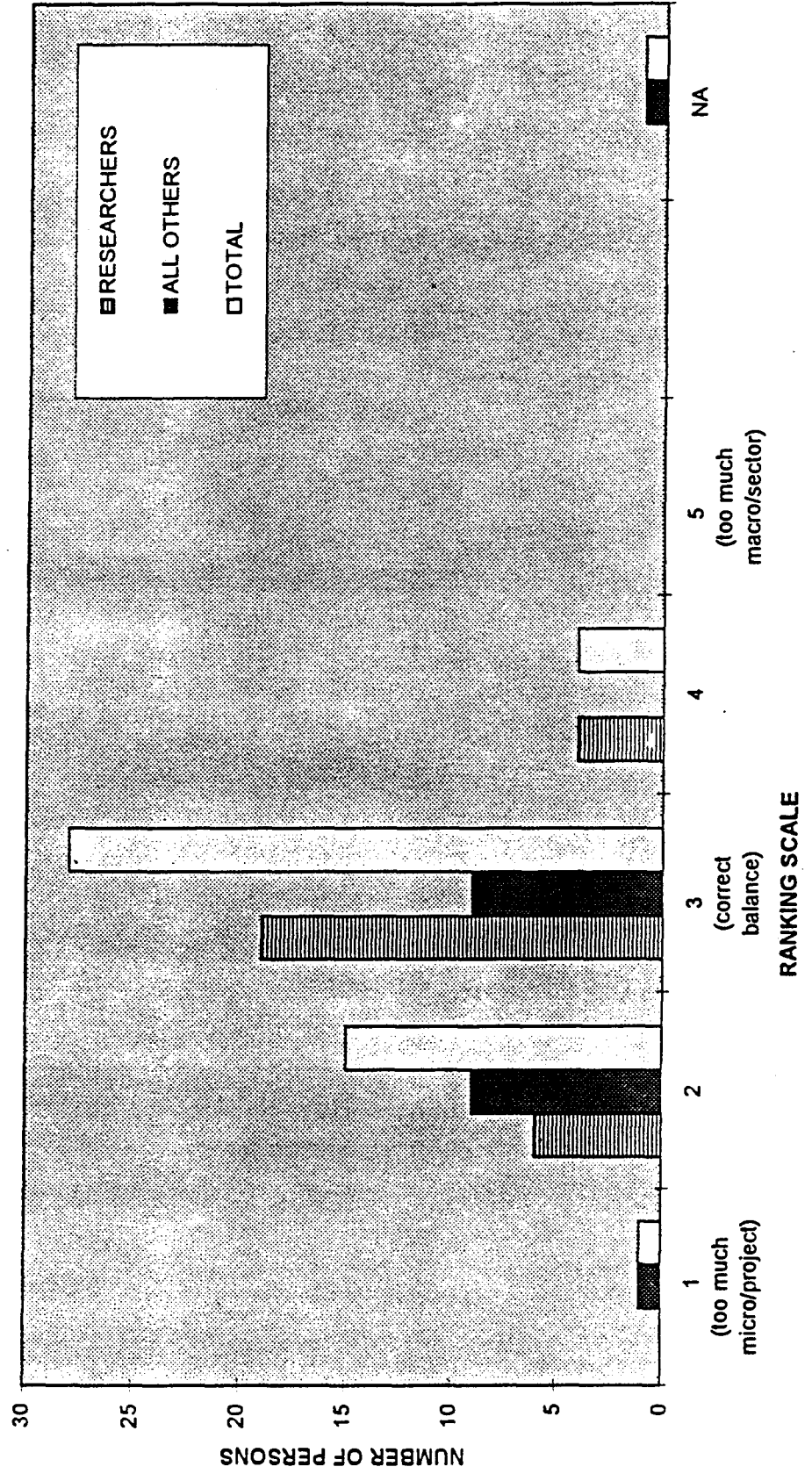


Figure 13

DID EEPSEA WORKSHOPS ACHIEVE THE RIGHT BALANCE:  
(II) Between theory and practice?

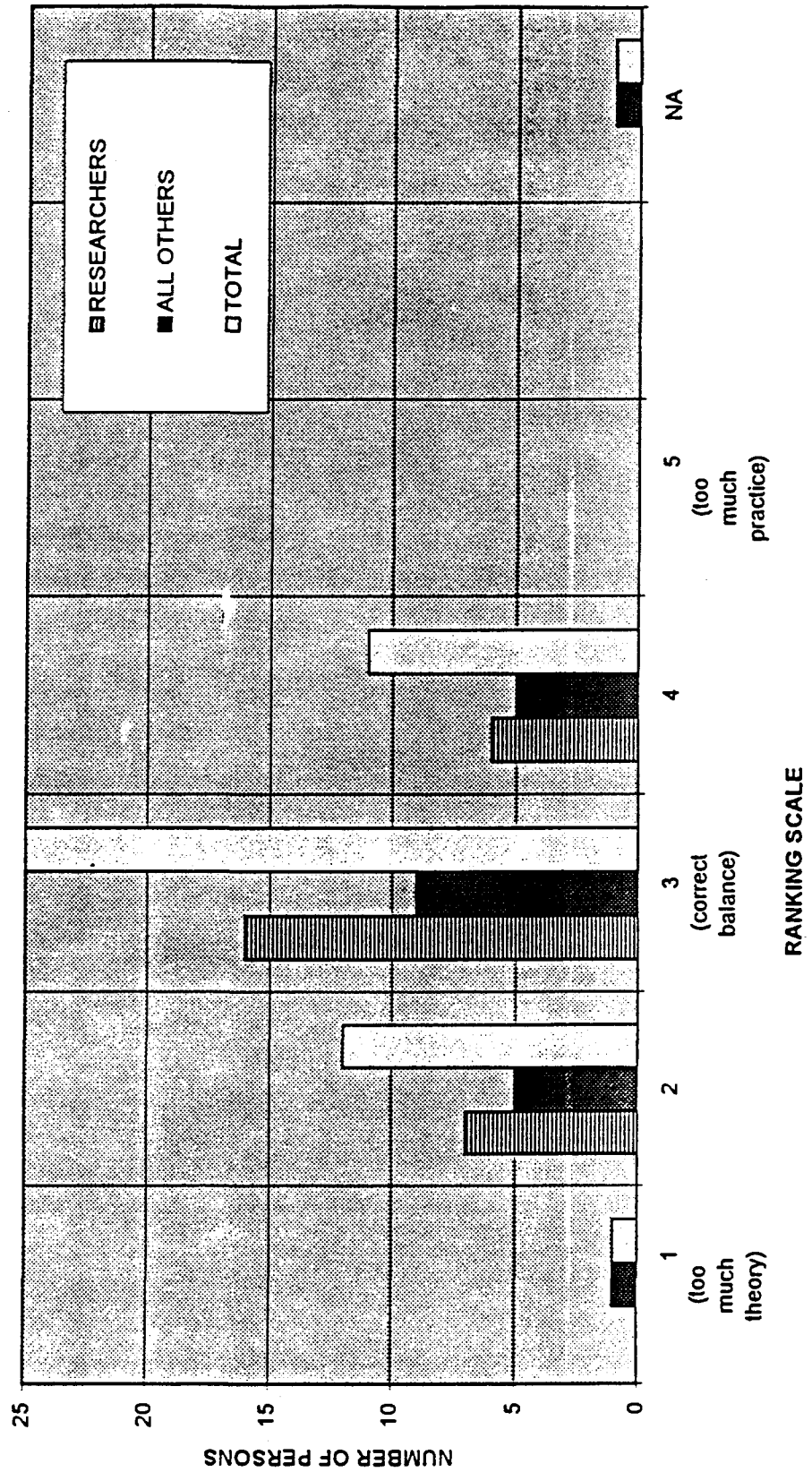


Figure 14

TARGETTING: AGE

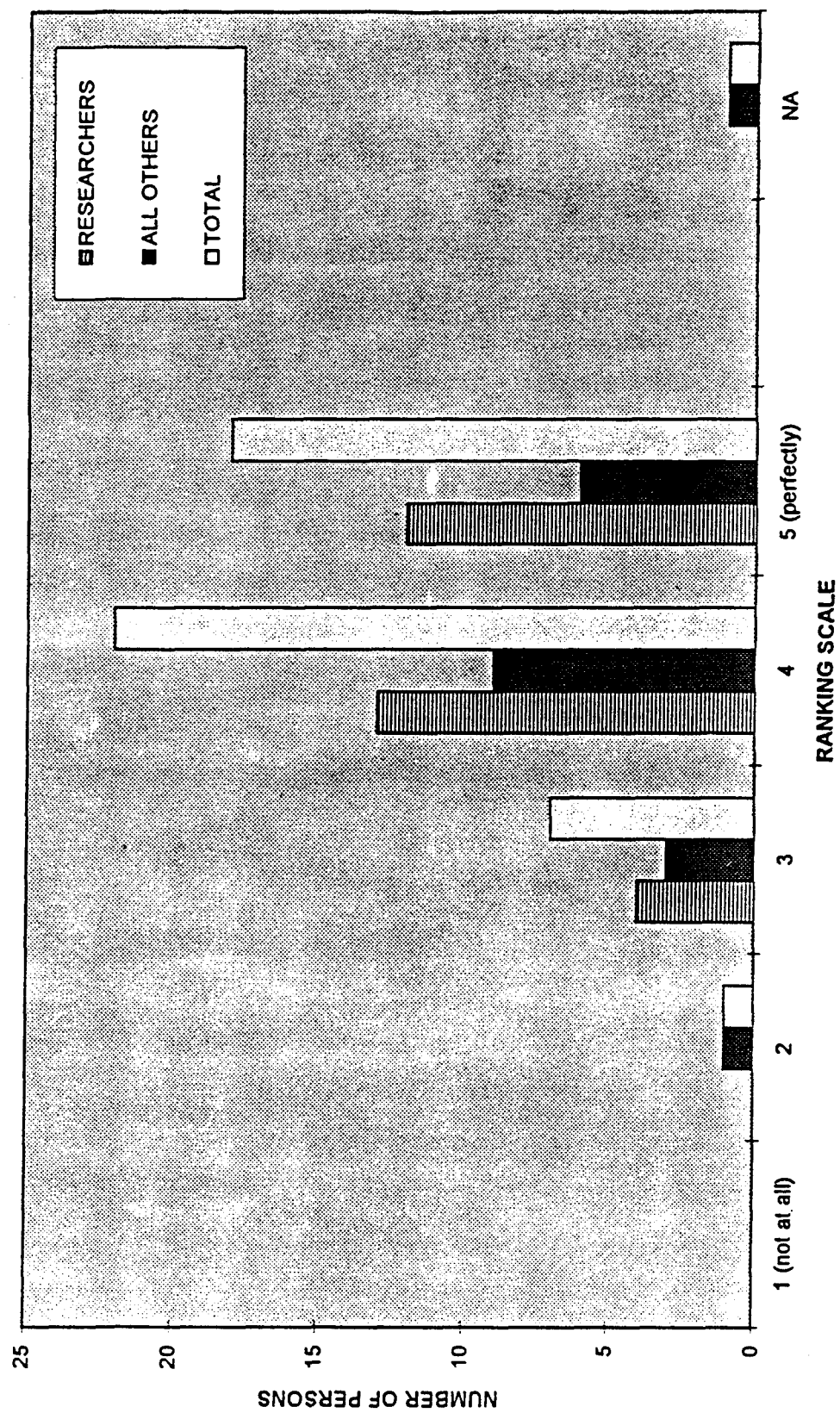


Figure 15  
TARGETTING: GENDER

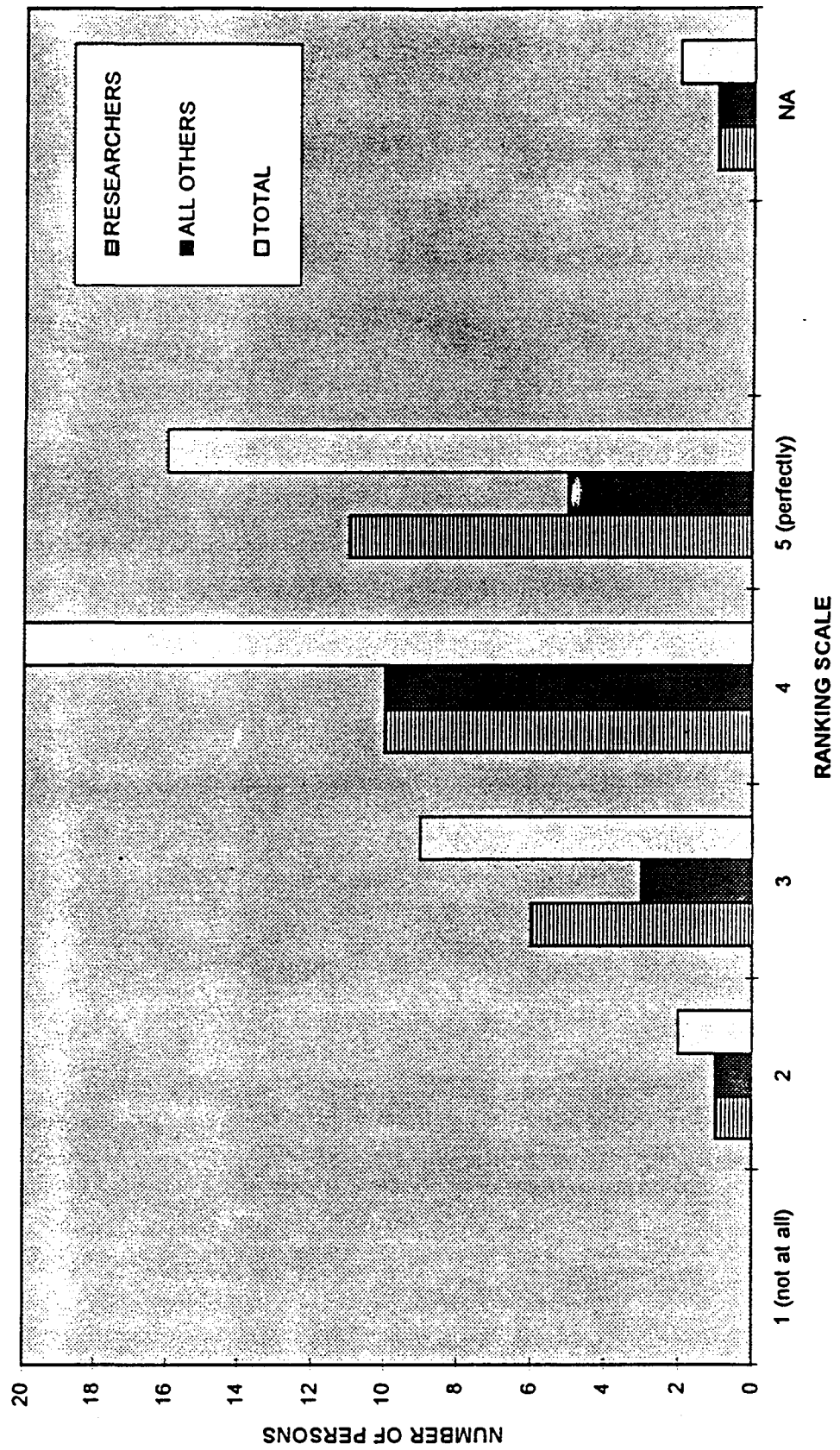




Figure 16  
 TARGETTING: TYPE OF INSTITUTION

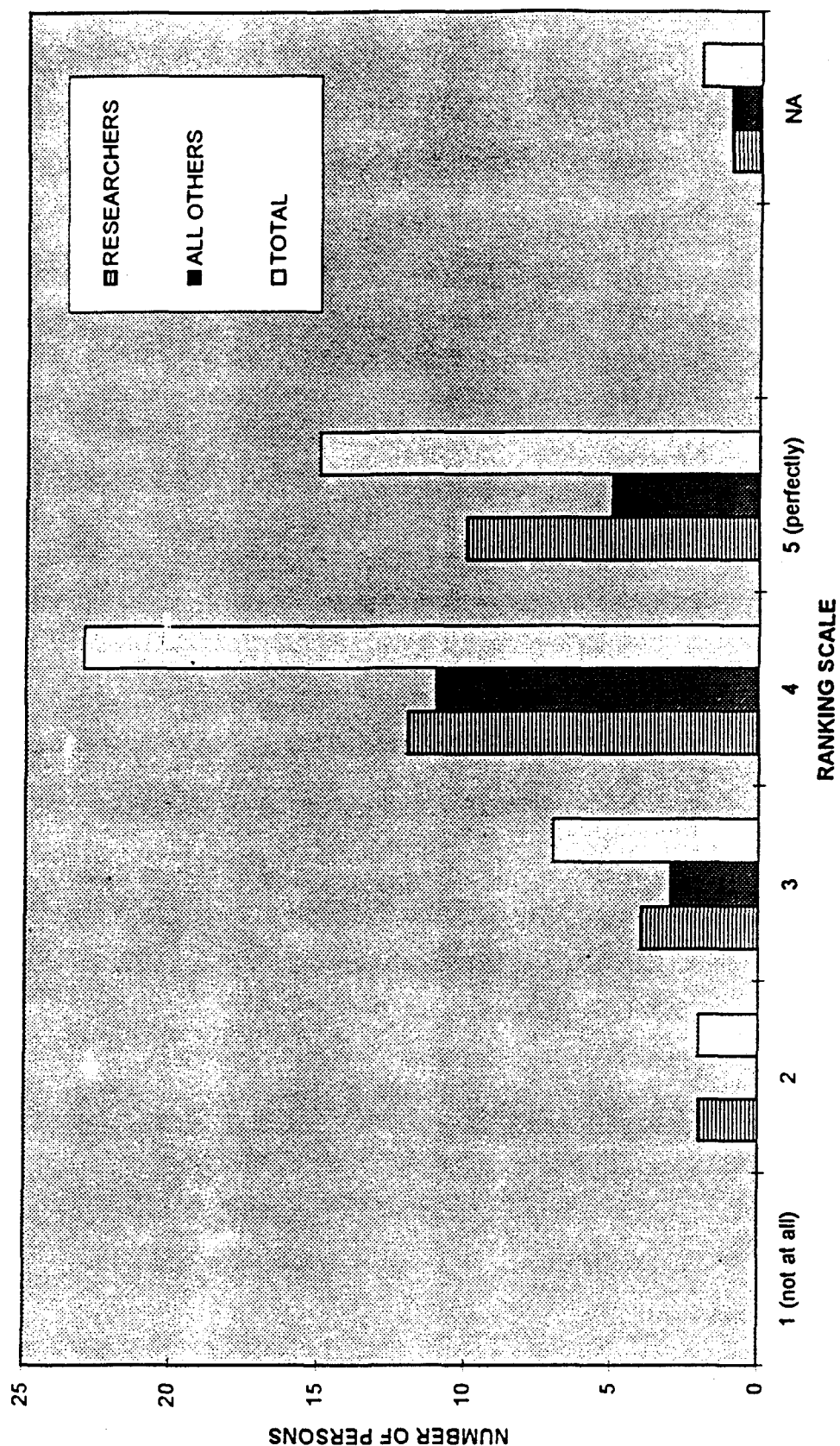


Figure 17  
 TARGETTING: COUNTRY

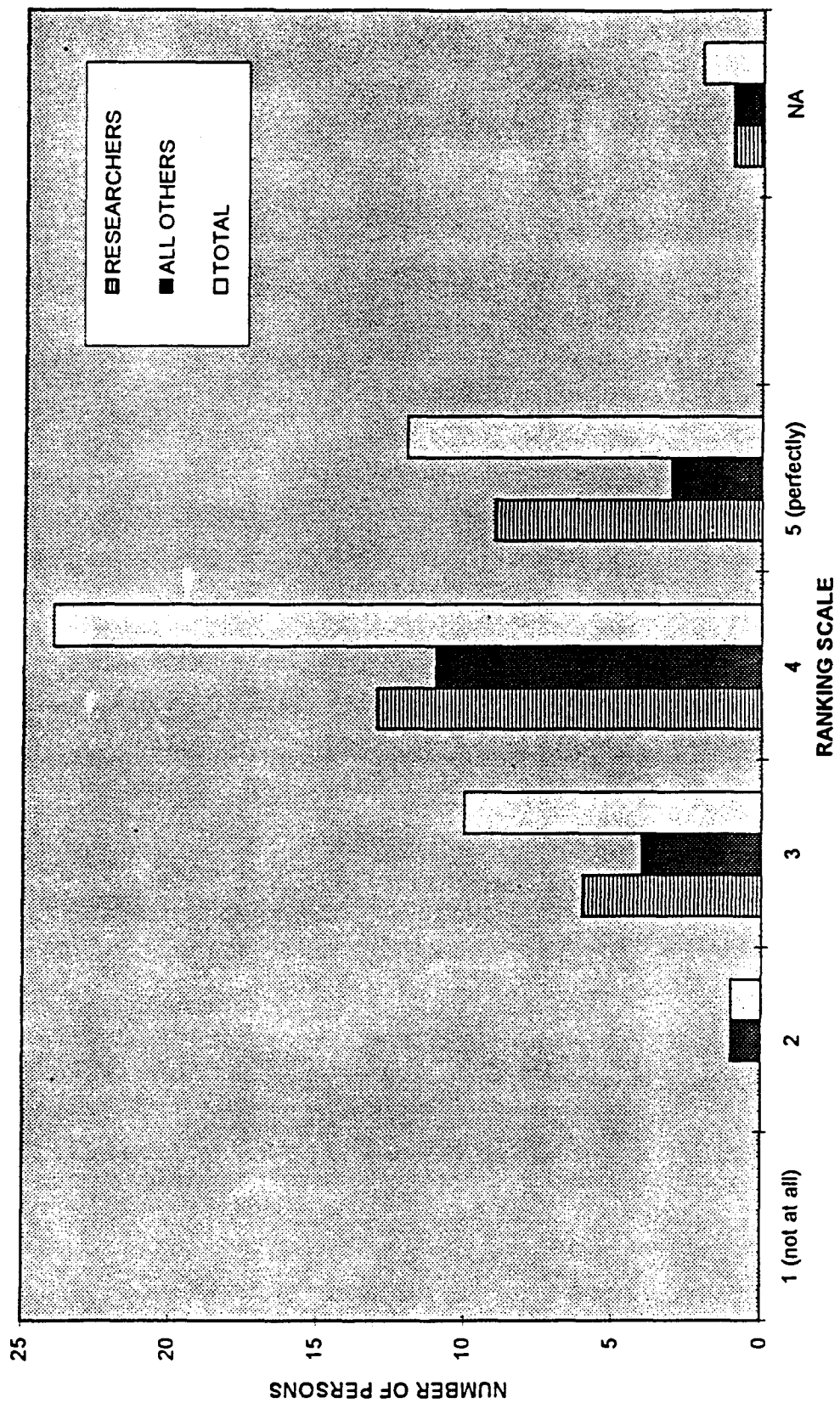


Figure 18

TARGETTING: DISCIPLINE

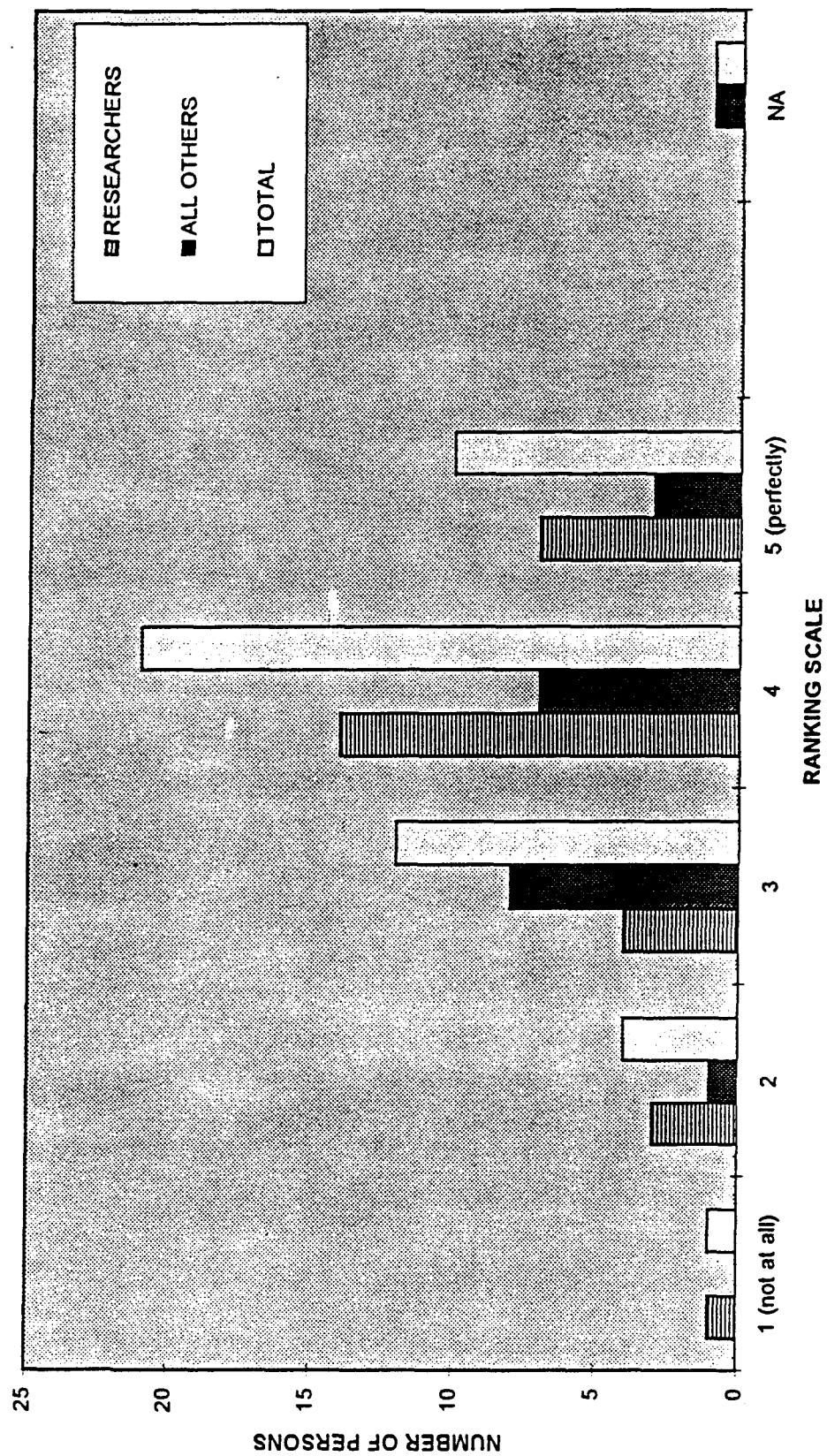




Figure 19

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

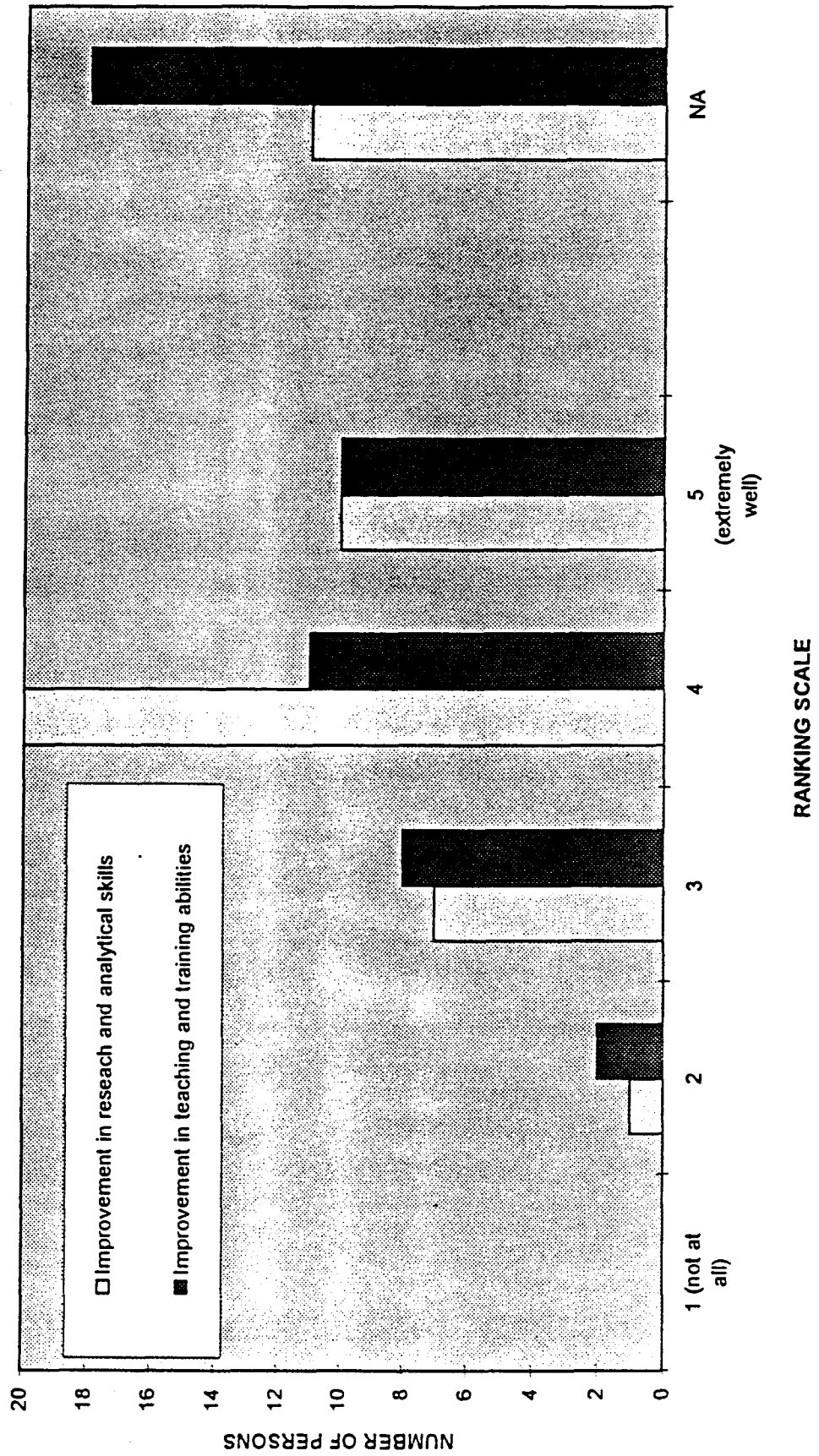


Figure 20

VIETNAM WORKSHOP: ORIGINS OF PARTICIPANTS

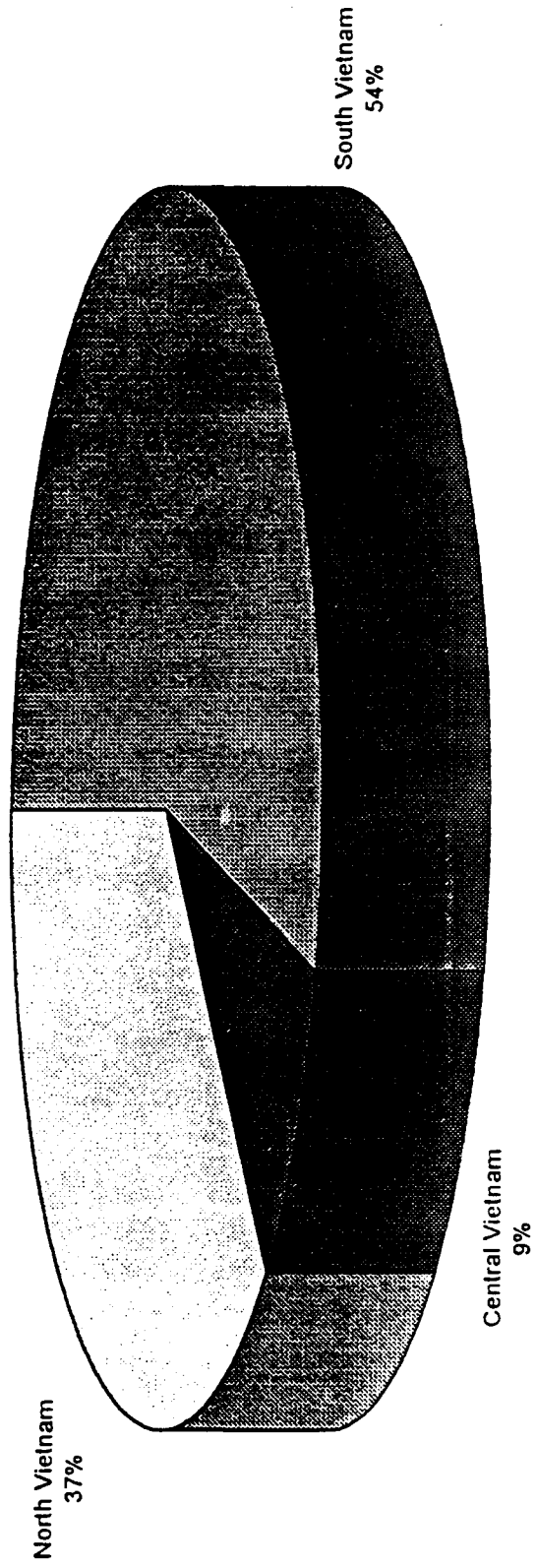


Figure 21  
VIETNAM WORKSHOP: FLEXIBILITY AND USEFULNESS

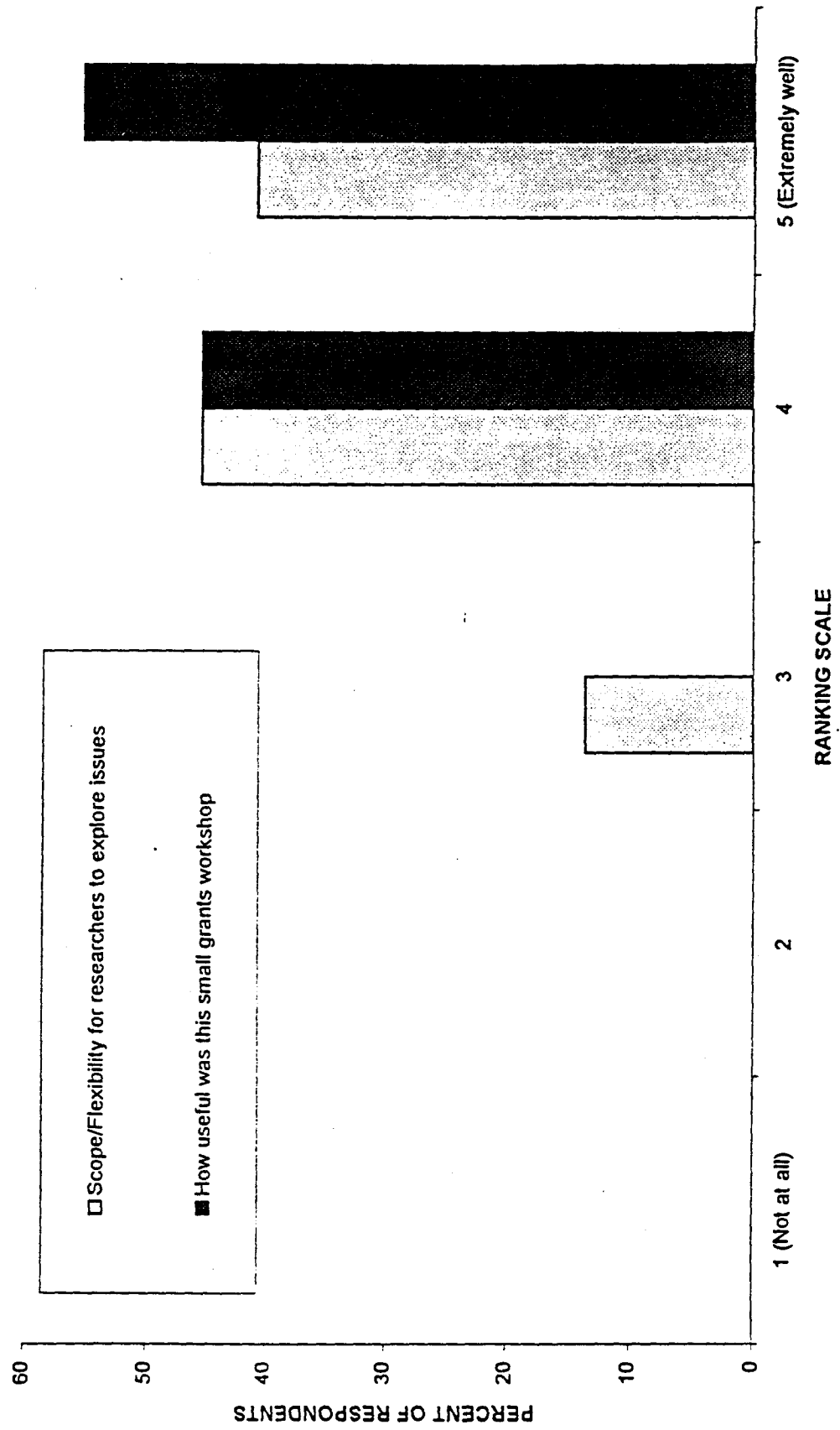
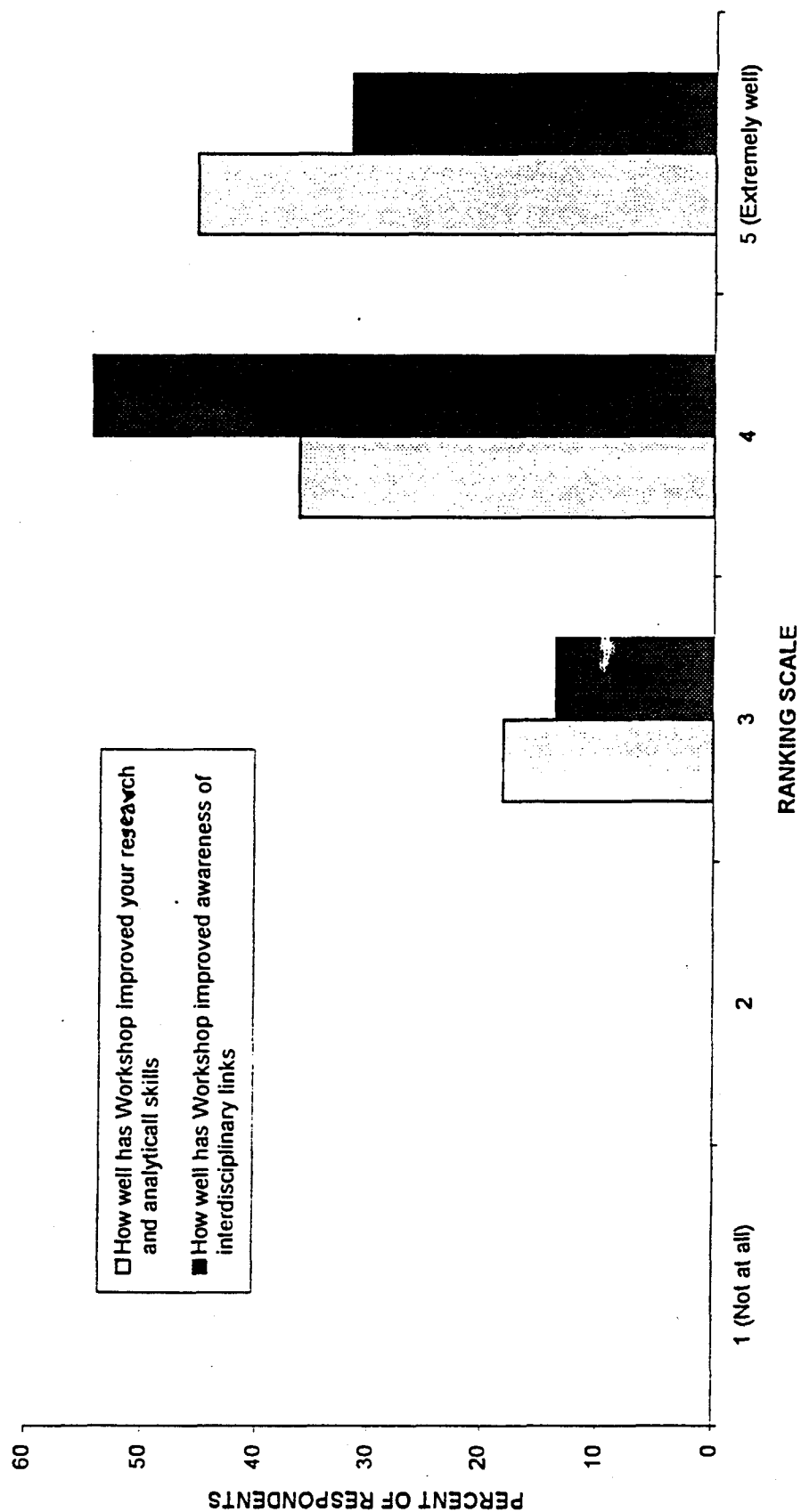


Figure 22  
VIETNAM WORKSHOP: OVERALL IMPACT



**Figure 23**  
**VIETNAM WORKSHOP: PROPORTION OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH**  
**TOPIC GROUP**

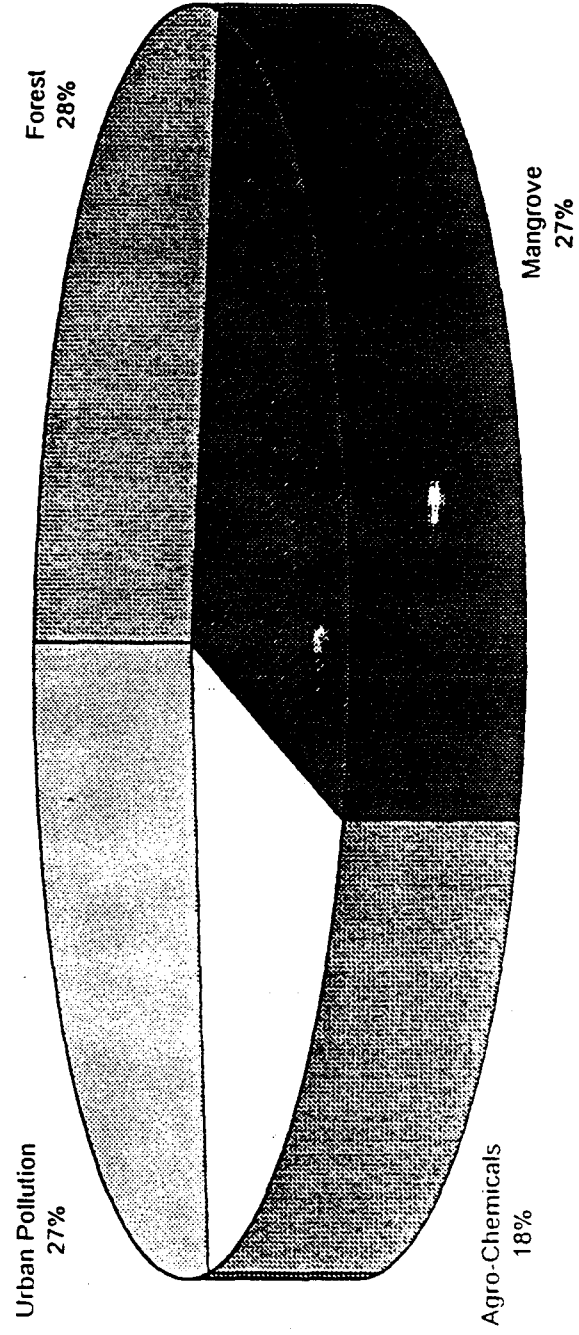


Figure 24

VIETNAM WORKSHOP: WERE THE RIGHT TYPES OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES ADDRESSED

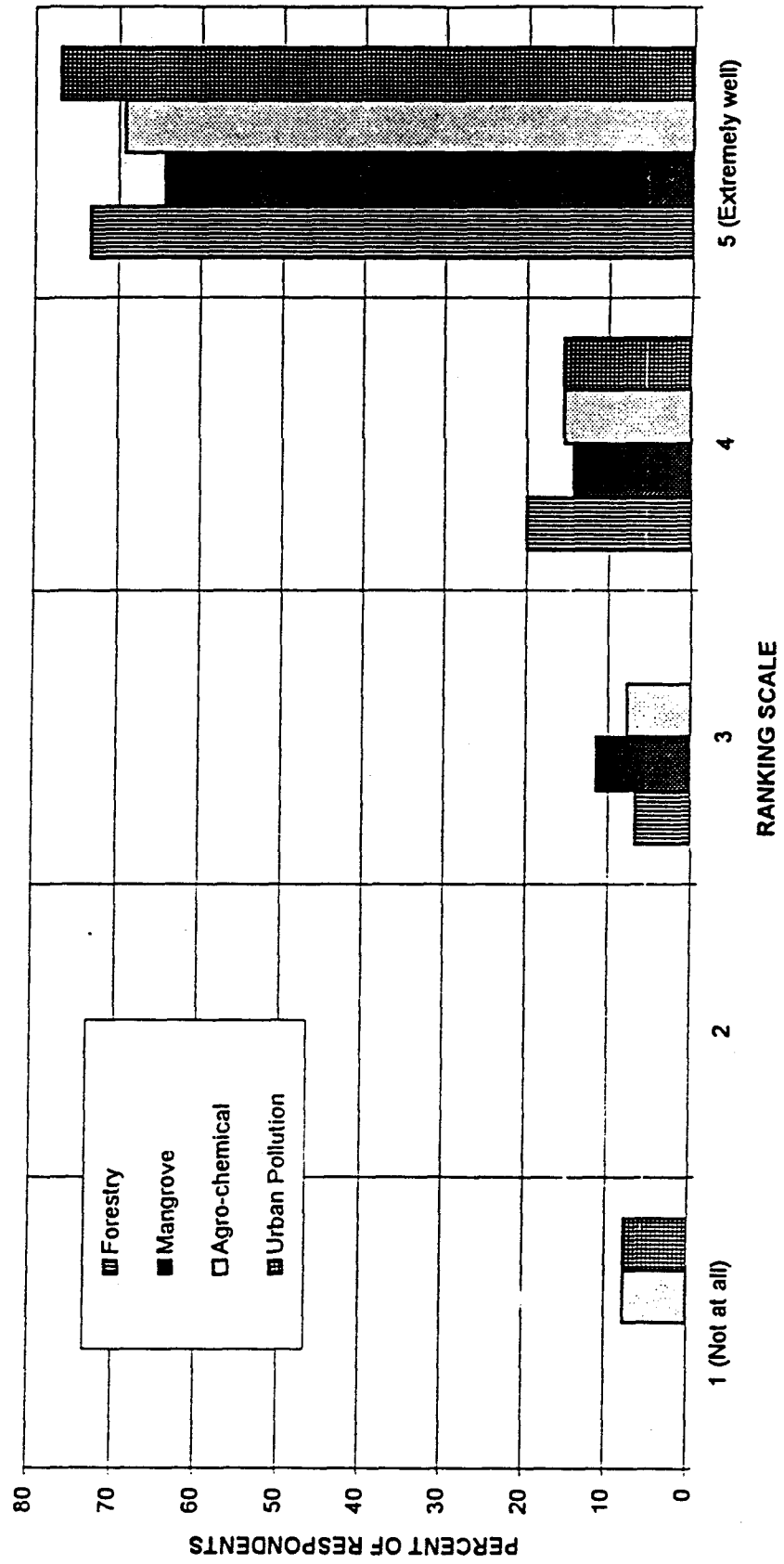


Figure 25

VIETNAM WORKSHOP: EVALUATION OF TRAINERS

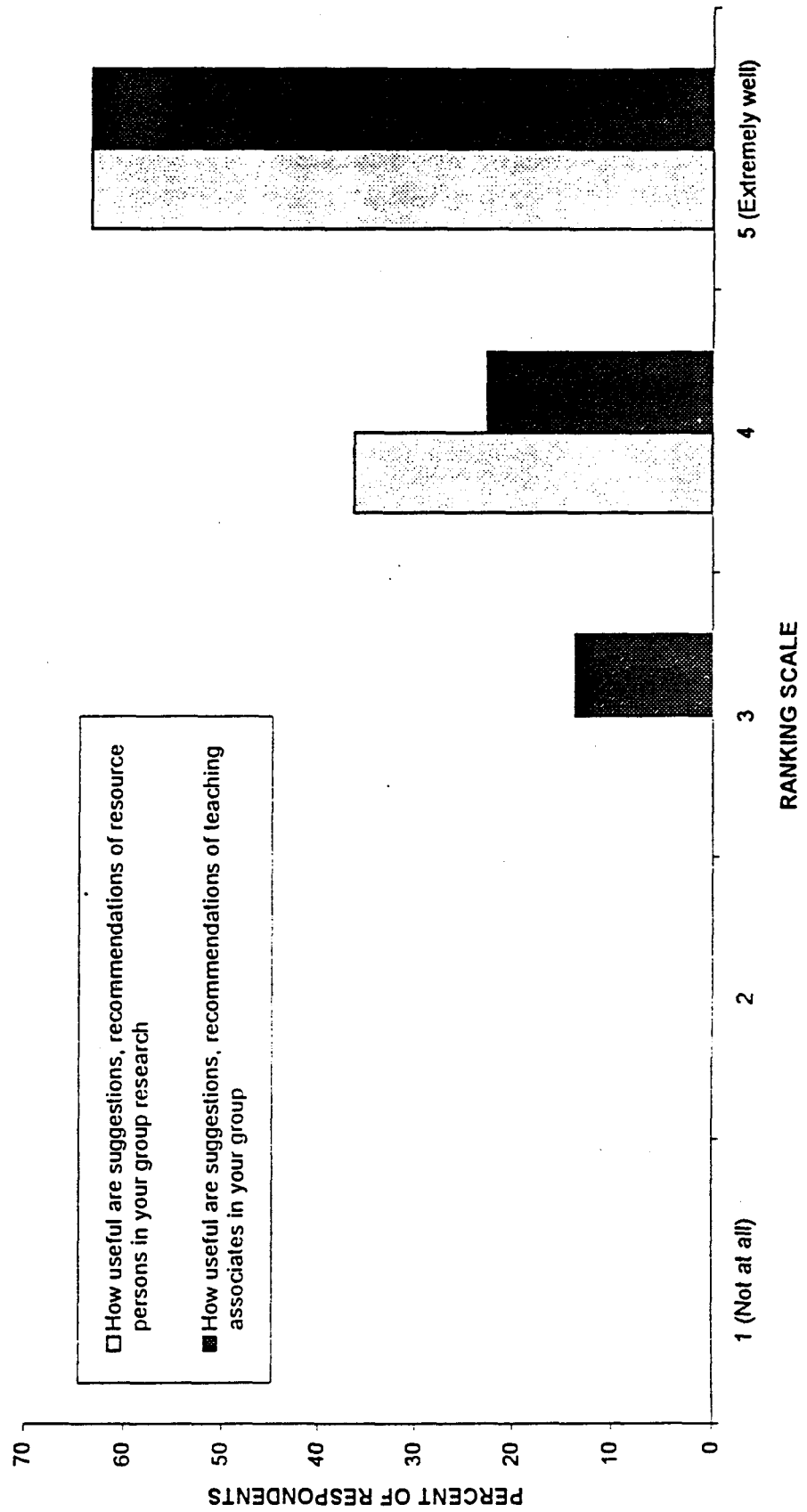


Figure 26

# VIETNAM WORKSHOP: ADMINISTRATIVE EFFECTIVENESS

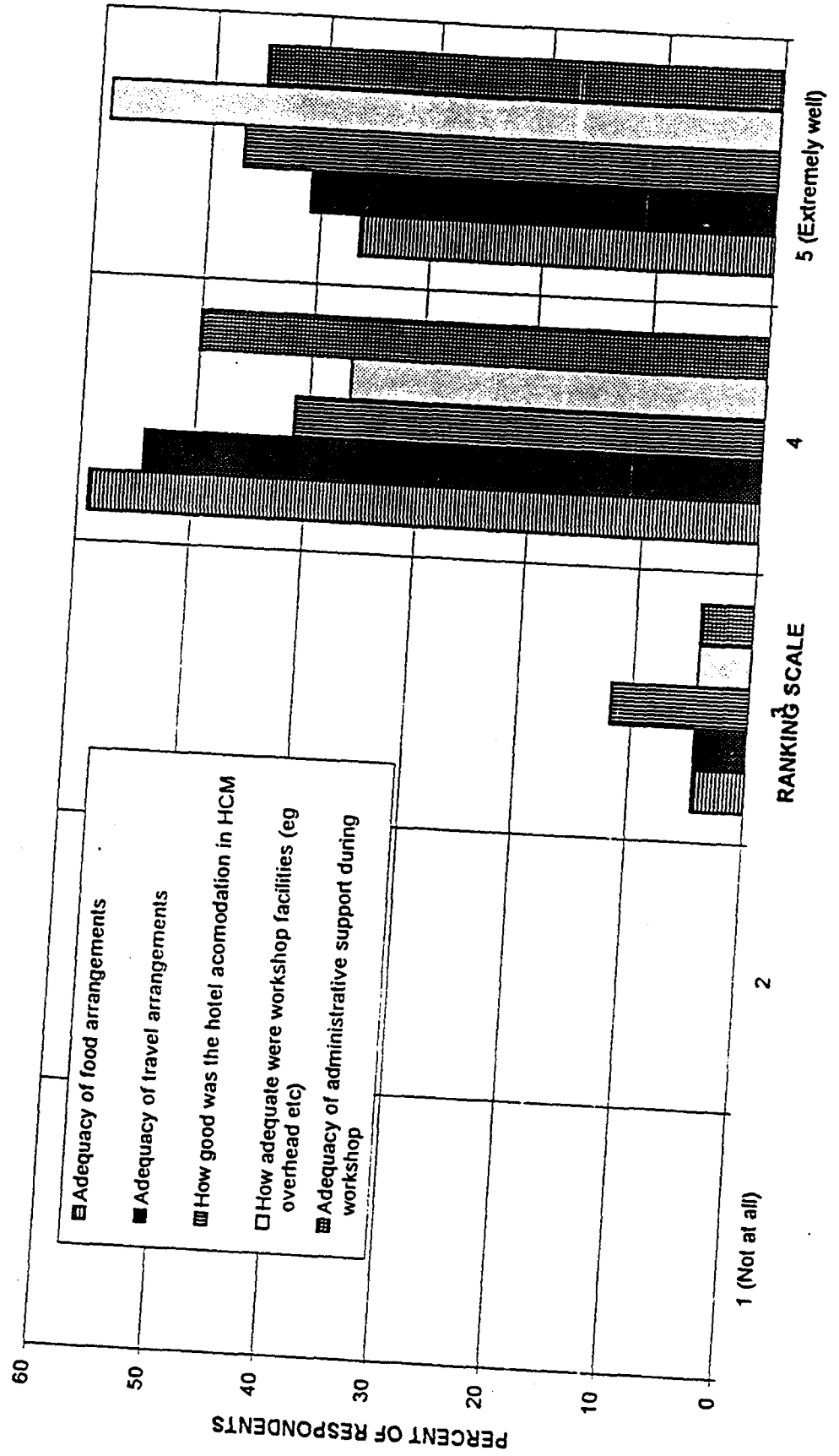




Figure 27

### POLICY IMPACT OF EEPSEA

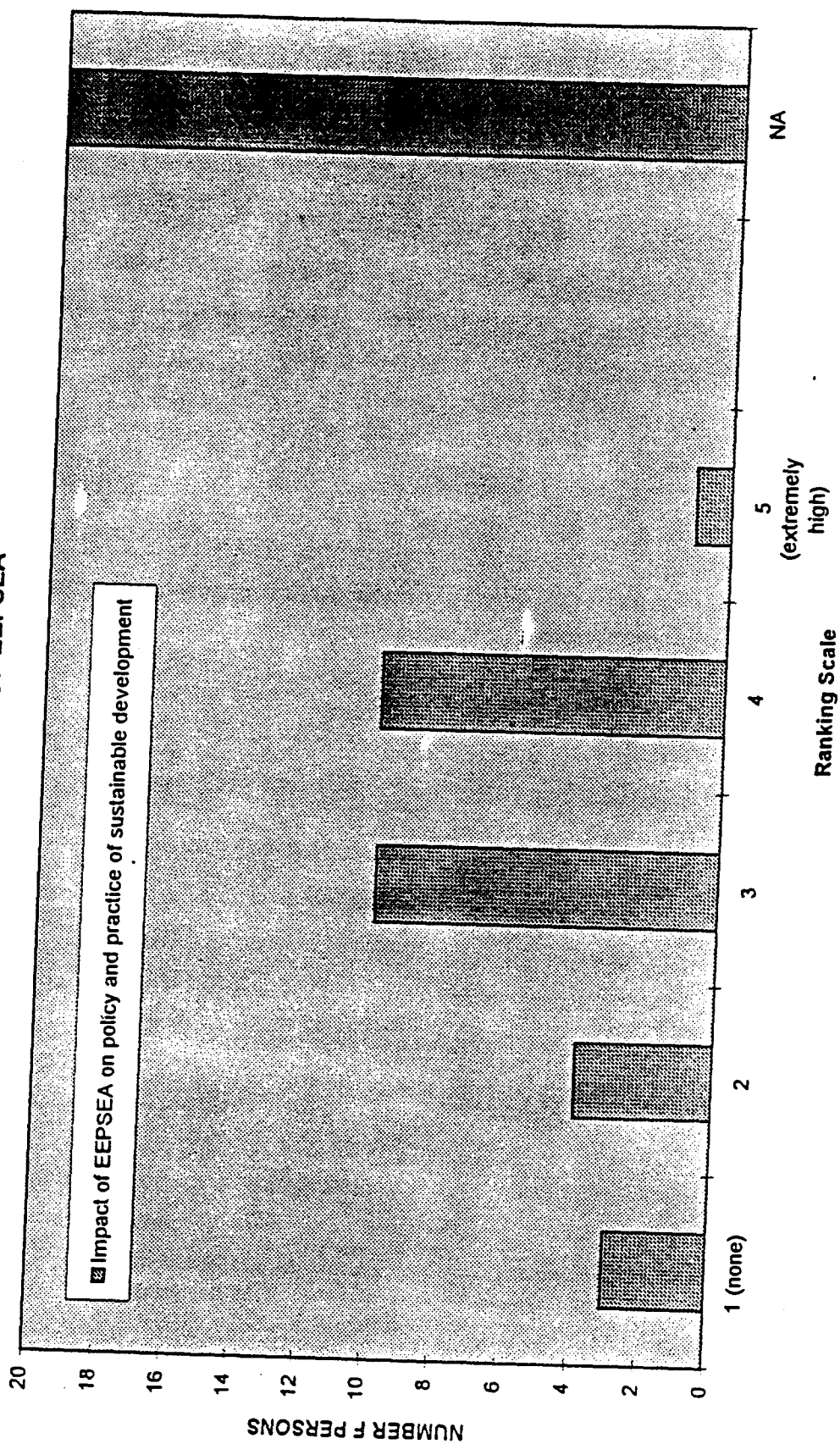


Figure 28

LEVEL OF IMPACT WHICH EEPSEA HAS HAD ON THE POLICY AND PRACTICE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

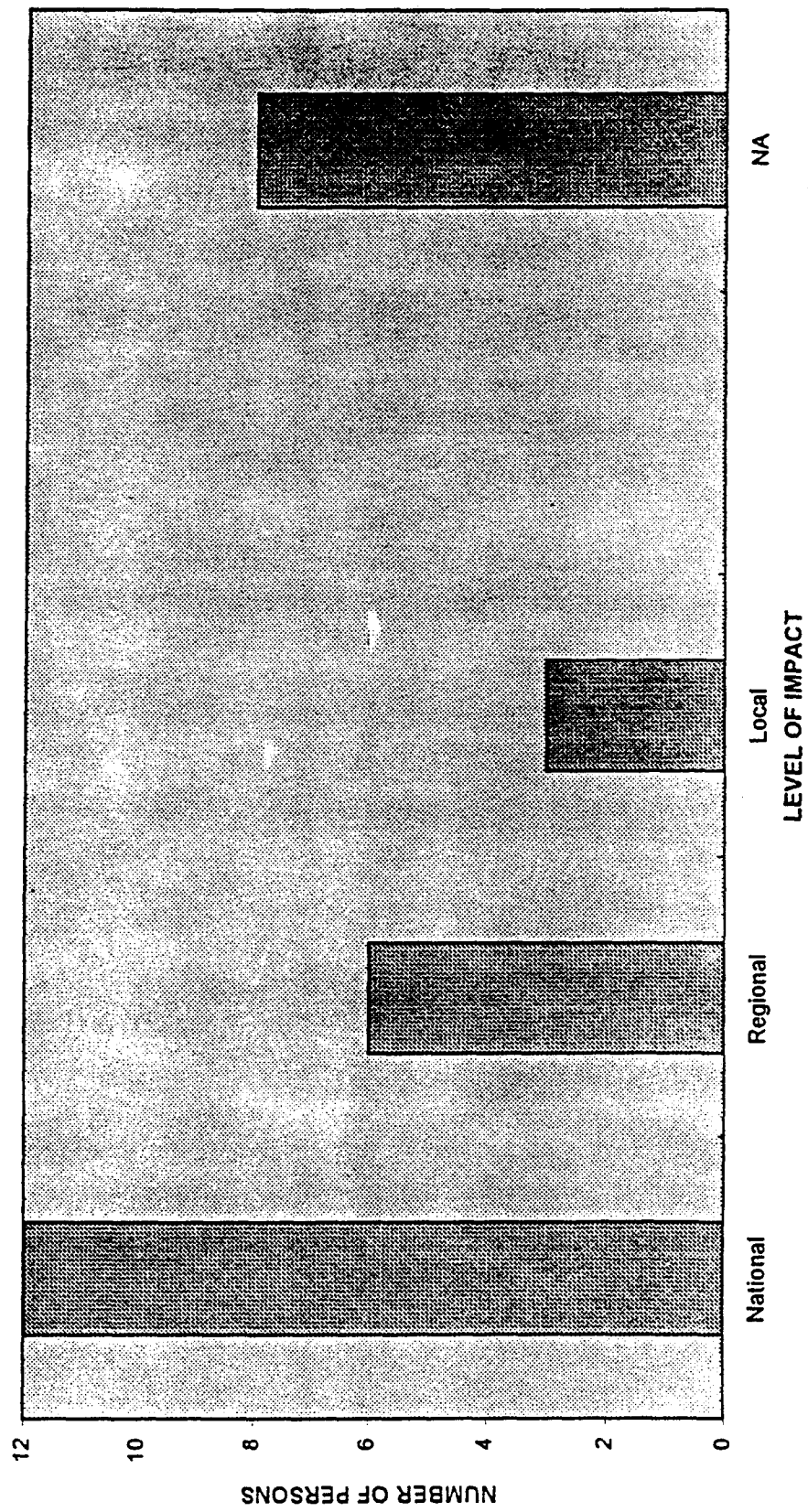


Figure 29

# USEFULNESS OF WORKSHOPS

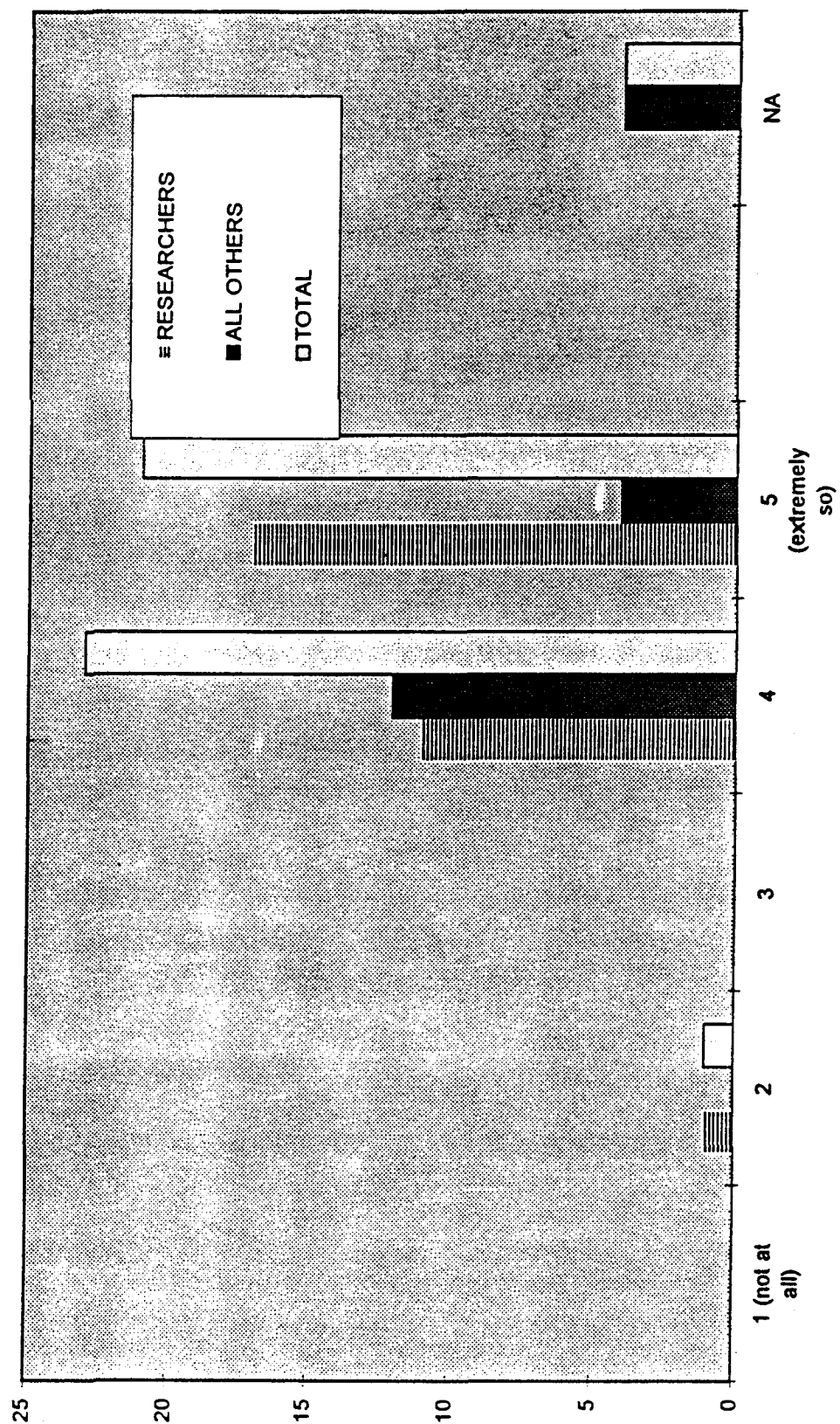
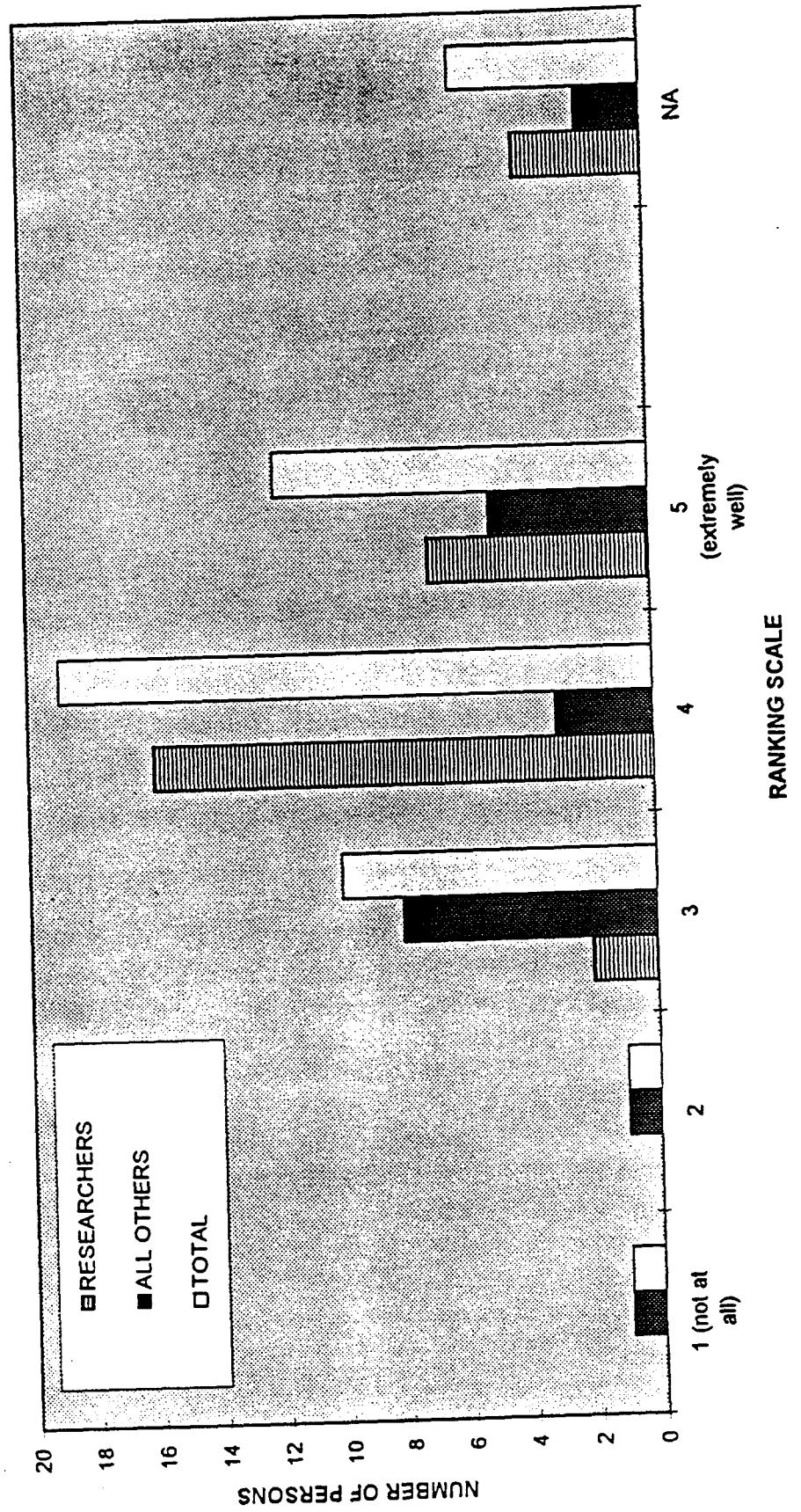


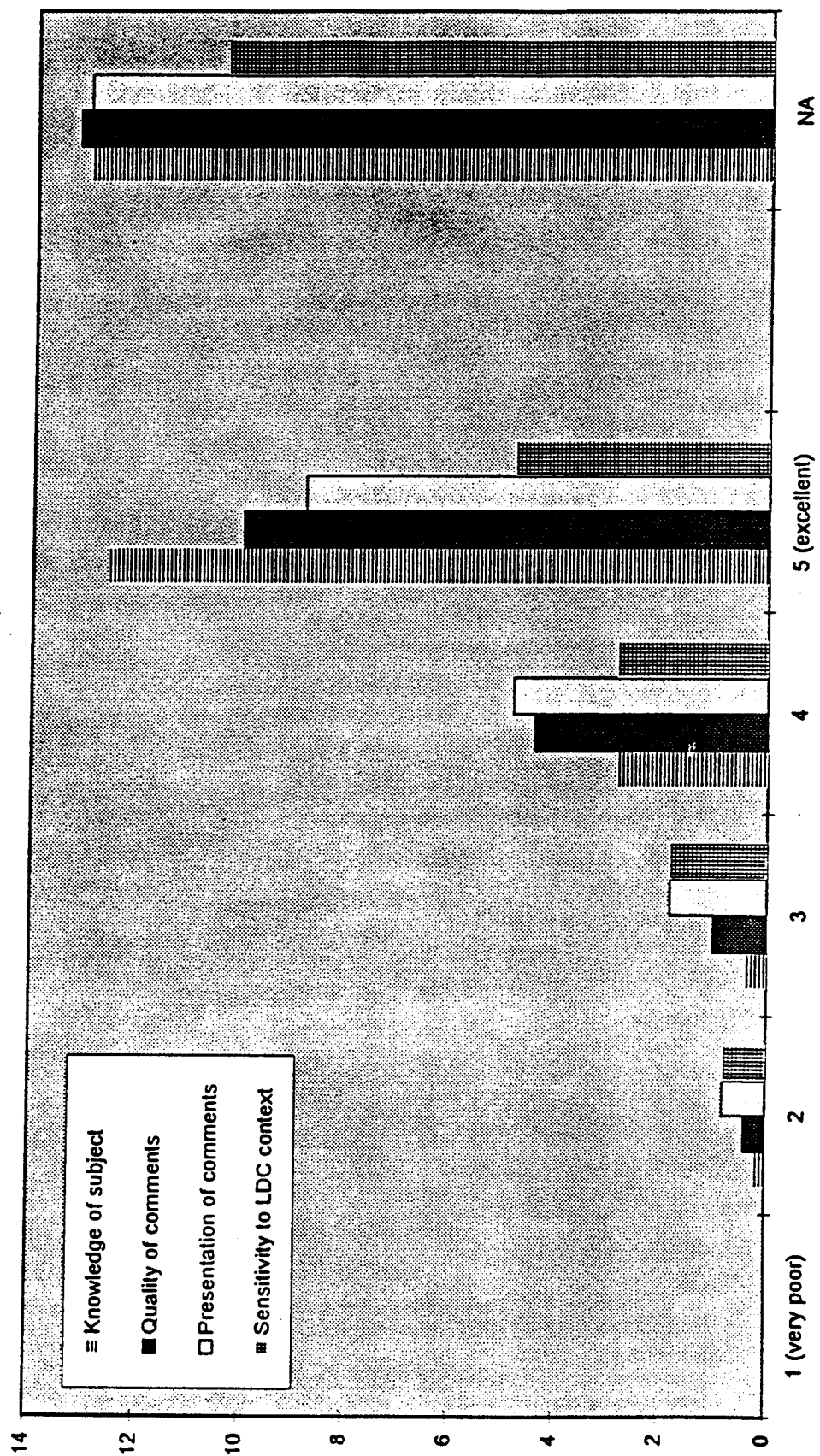
Figure 30

HOW HAS EEPSEA IMPROVED YOUR NETWORK  
OF INTERNATIONAL LINKS THROUGH EXPOSING YOU TO LEADING  
FOREIGN RESEARCHERS/EXPERTS?





**Figure 31**  
**RATINGS OF RESOURCE PERSONS**  
 (Survey of Researchers)



**Figure 32**  
**RATING OF RESOURCE PERSONS**  
 Survey of "all others"

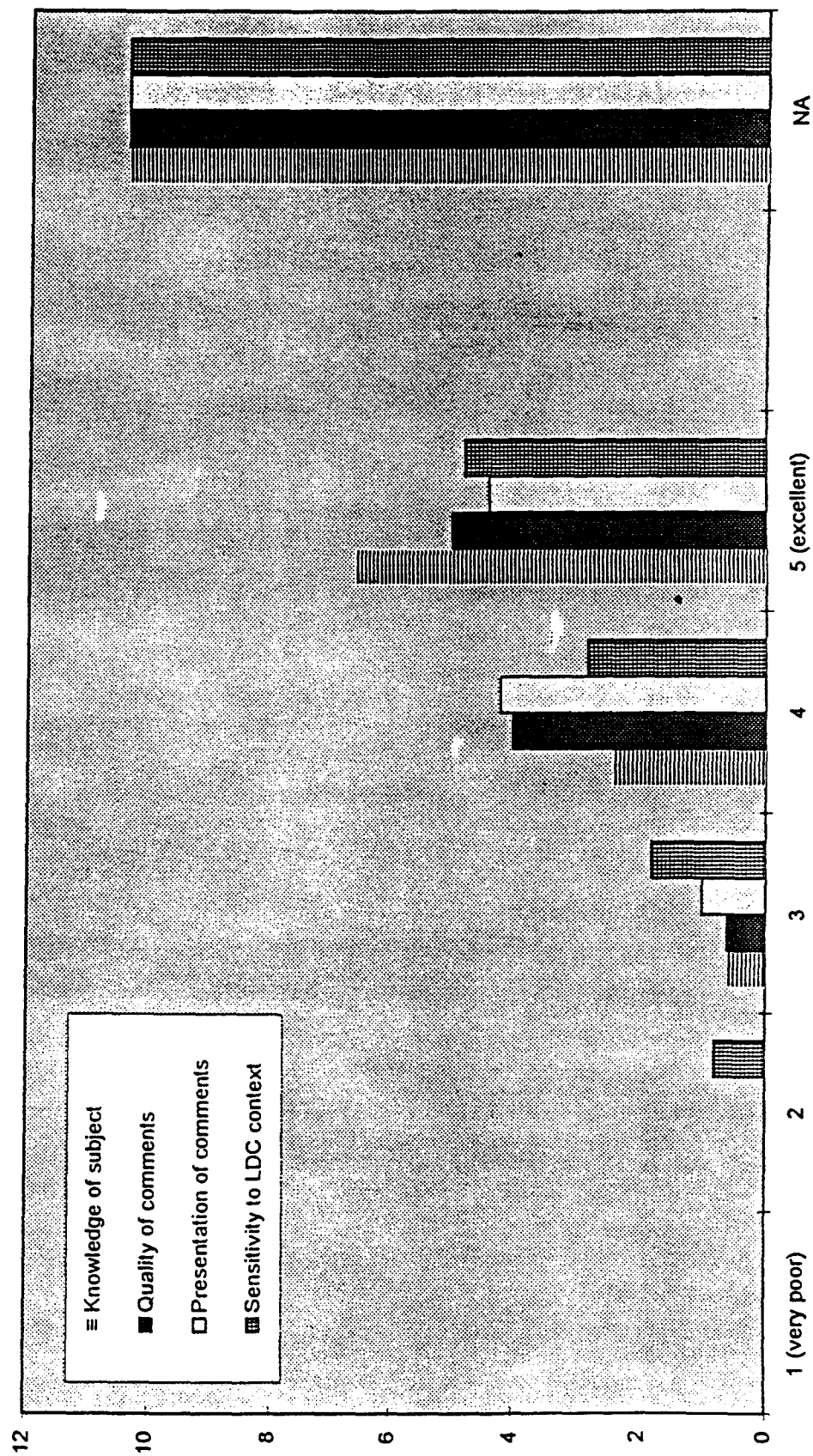


Figure 33  
 QUALITY OF PLENARY PRESENTATIONS/WORKING PAPERS  
 BY RESOURCE PERSONS.

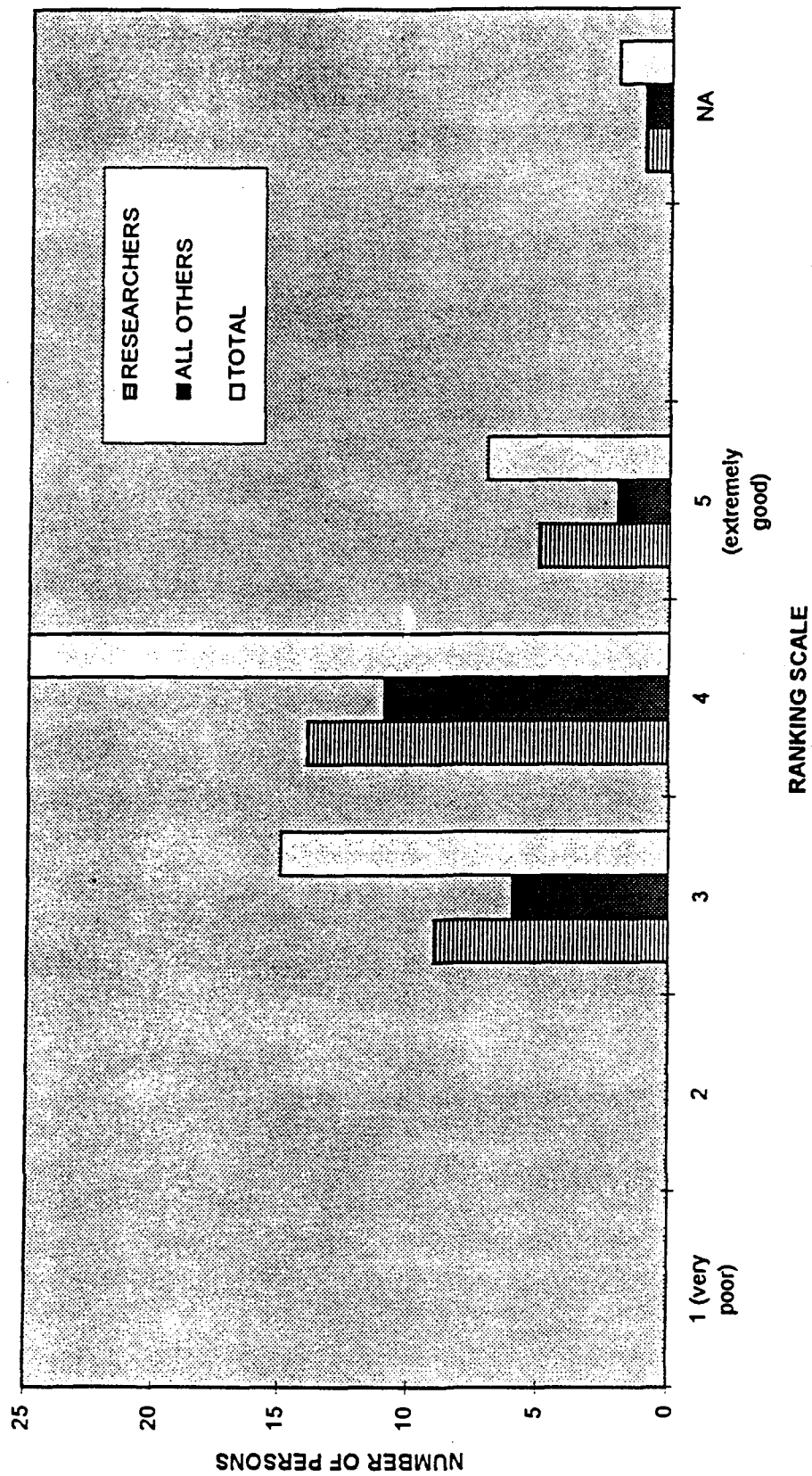


Figure 34-

HOW WELL HAS EEPSEA IMPROVED YOUR  
NETWORK OF INTERNATIONAL CONTACTS THROUGH  
THE RESULTS OF RESEARCH WORK

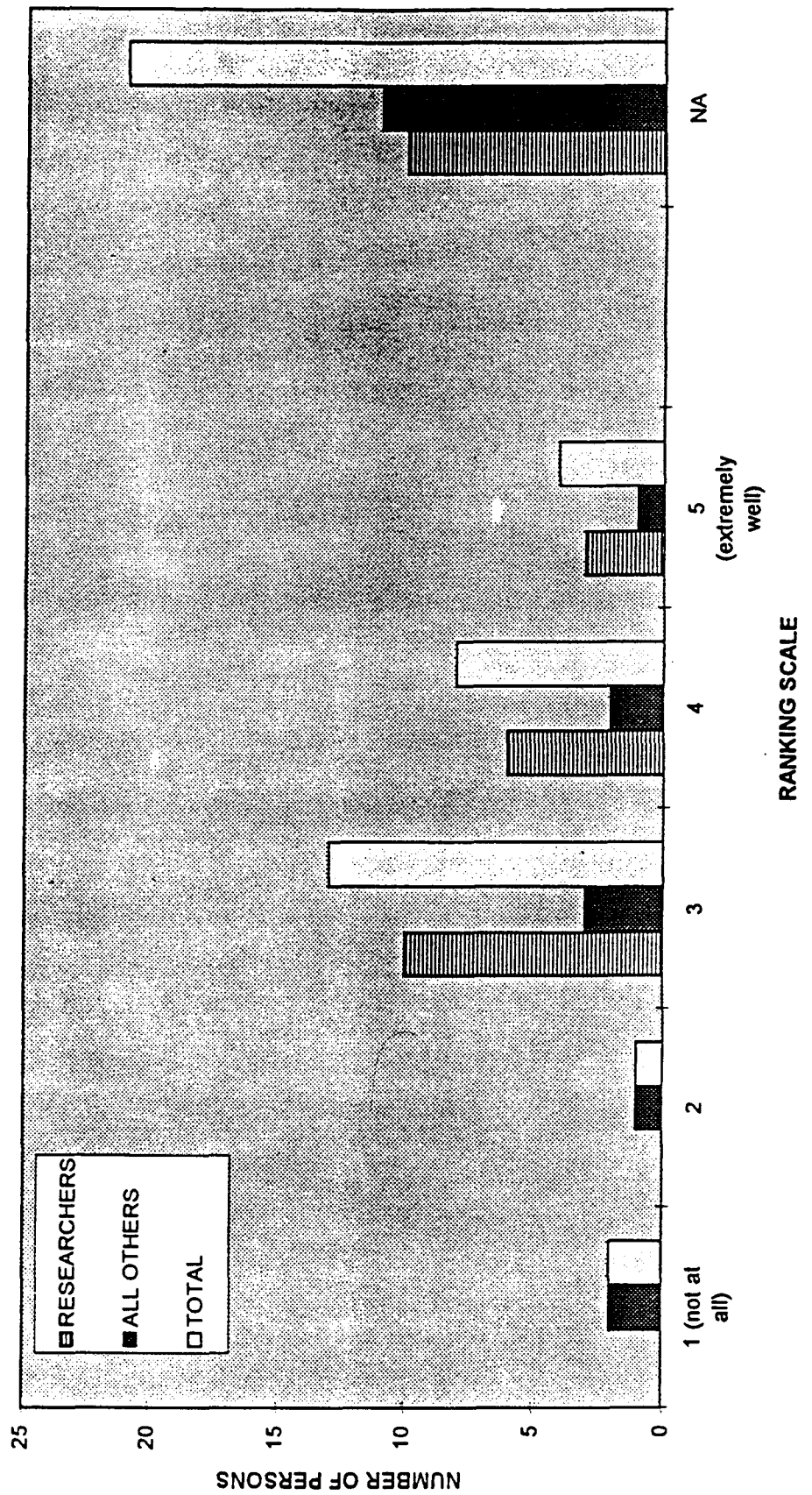




Figure 35  
 QUALITY OF OTHER RESEARCHERS REPORTS.

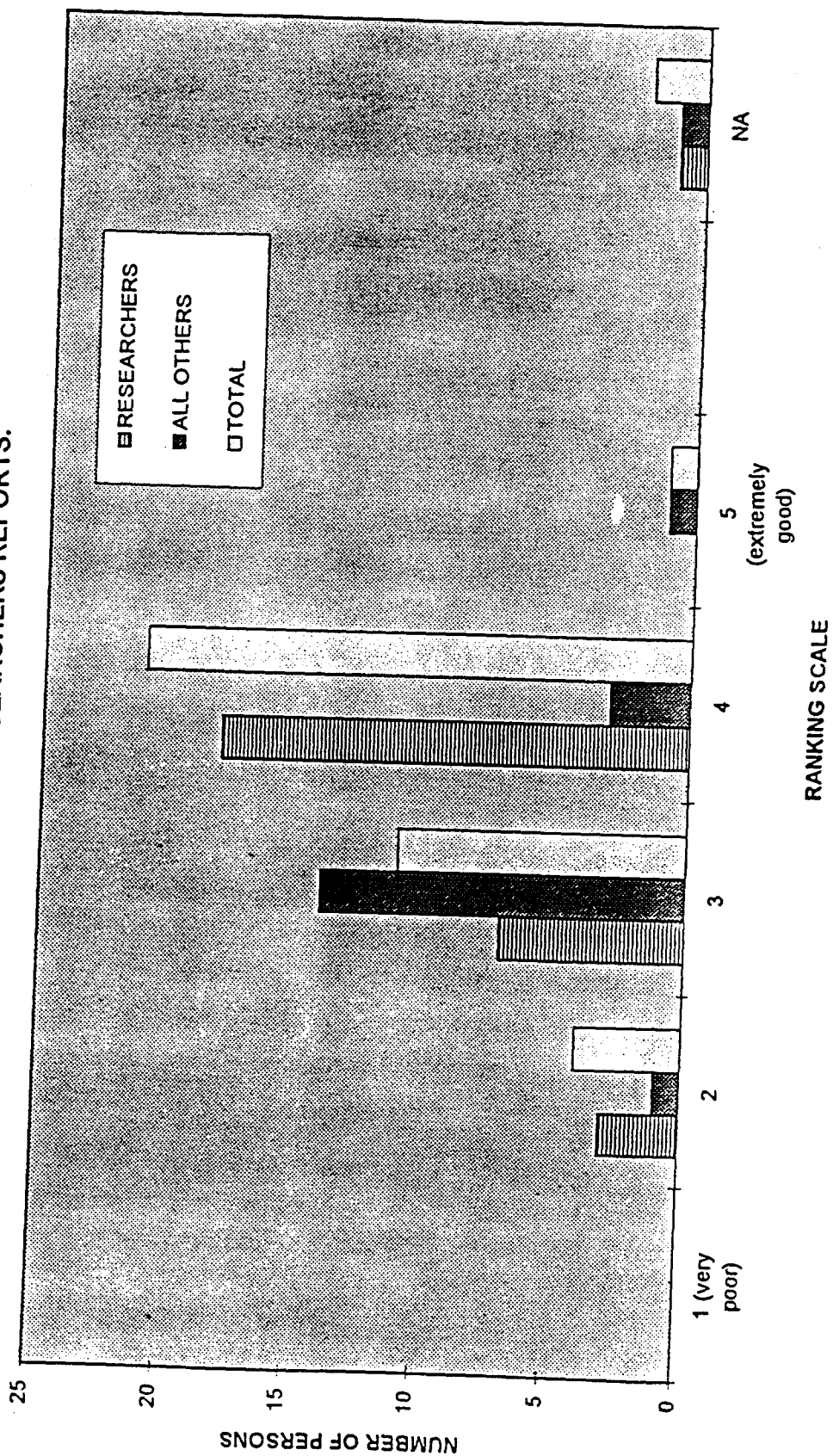


Figure 36  
ADEQUACY OF RESEARCH FUNDING

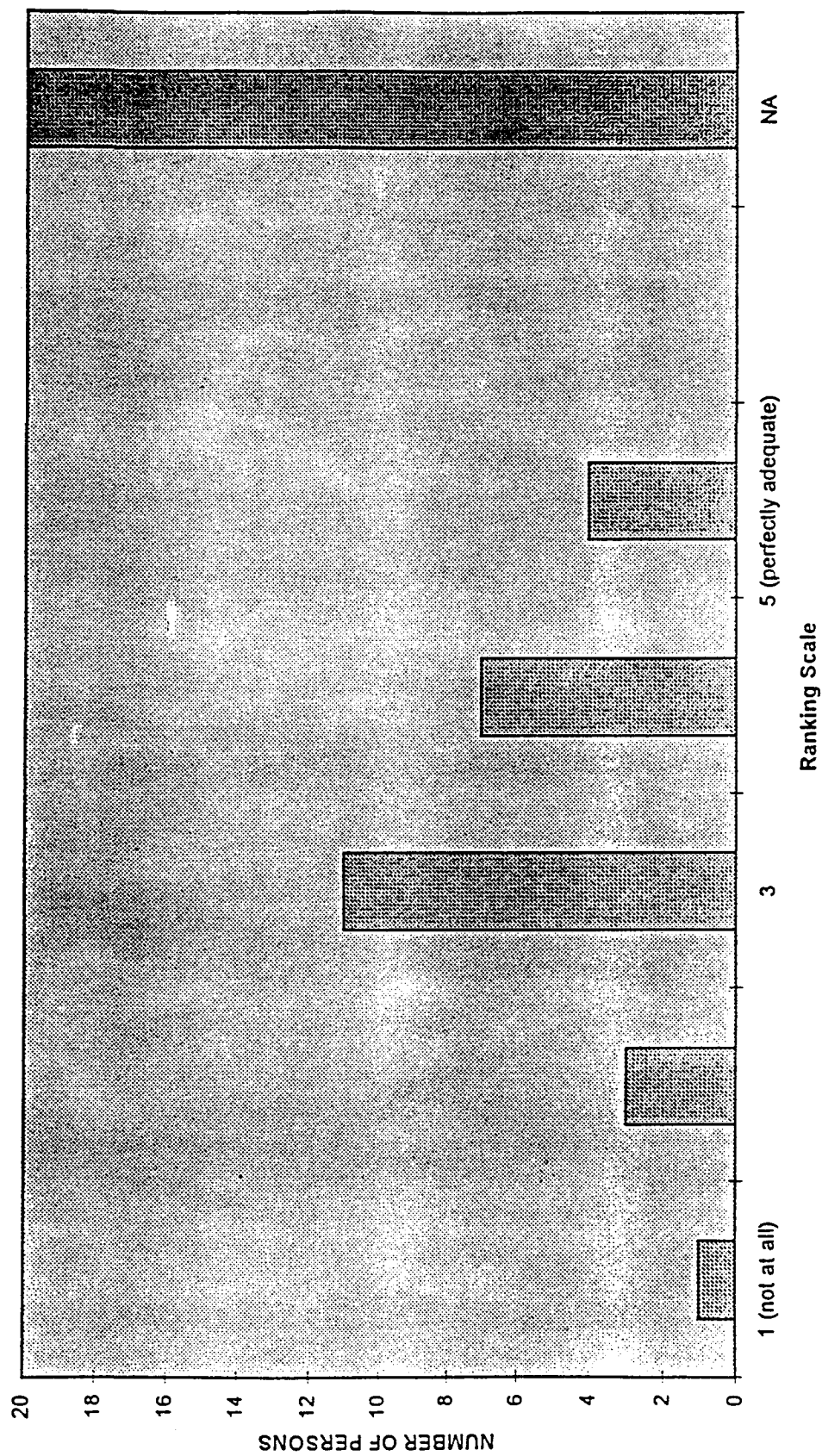


Figure 37

IF FUNDING WAS NOT "PERFECTLY ADEQUATE",  
HOW MUCH MORE WOULD HAVE BEEN SUFFICIENT:

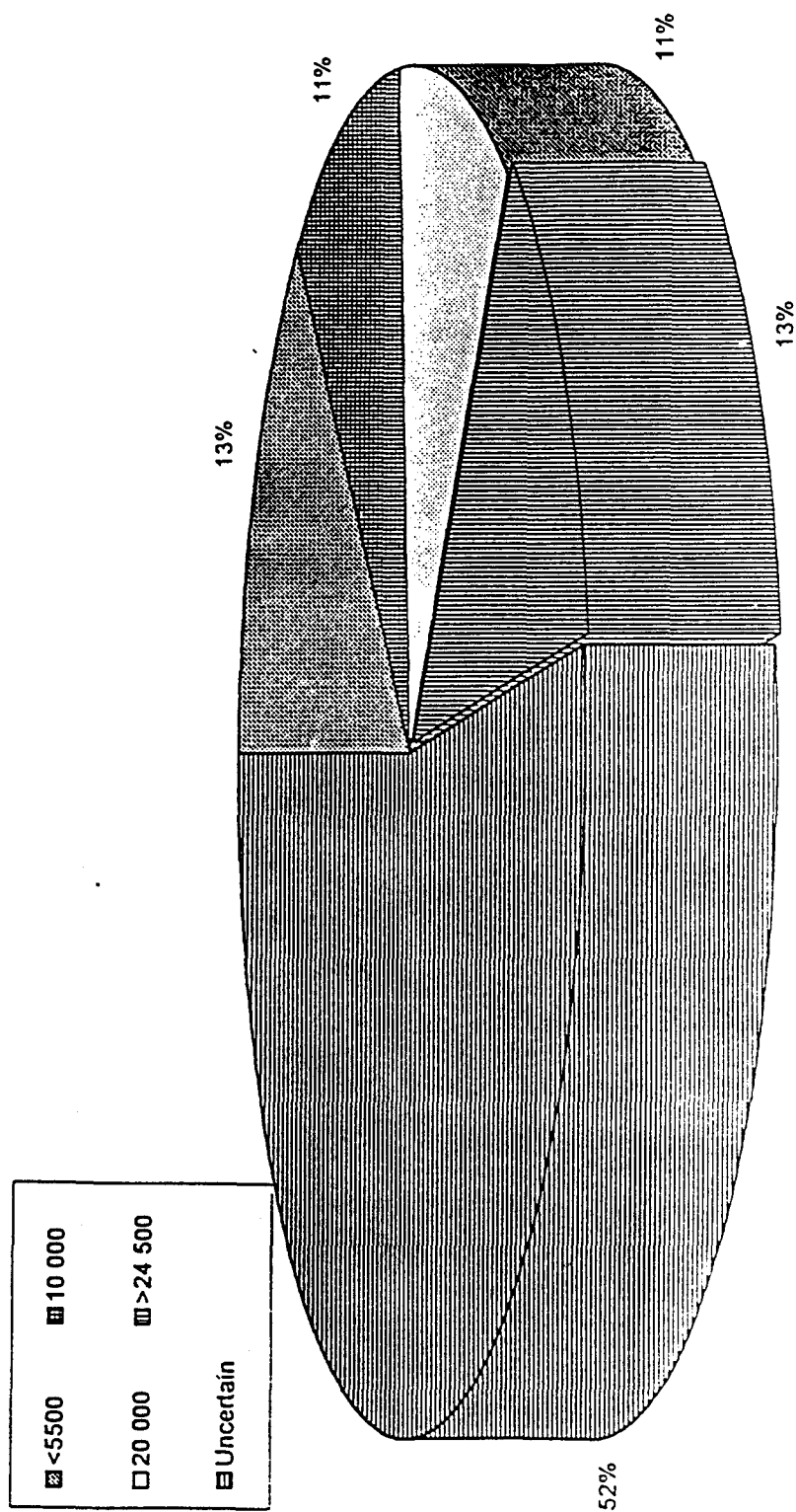
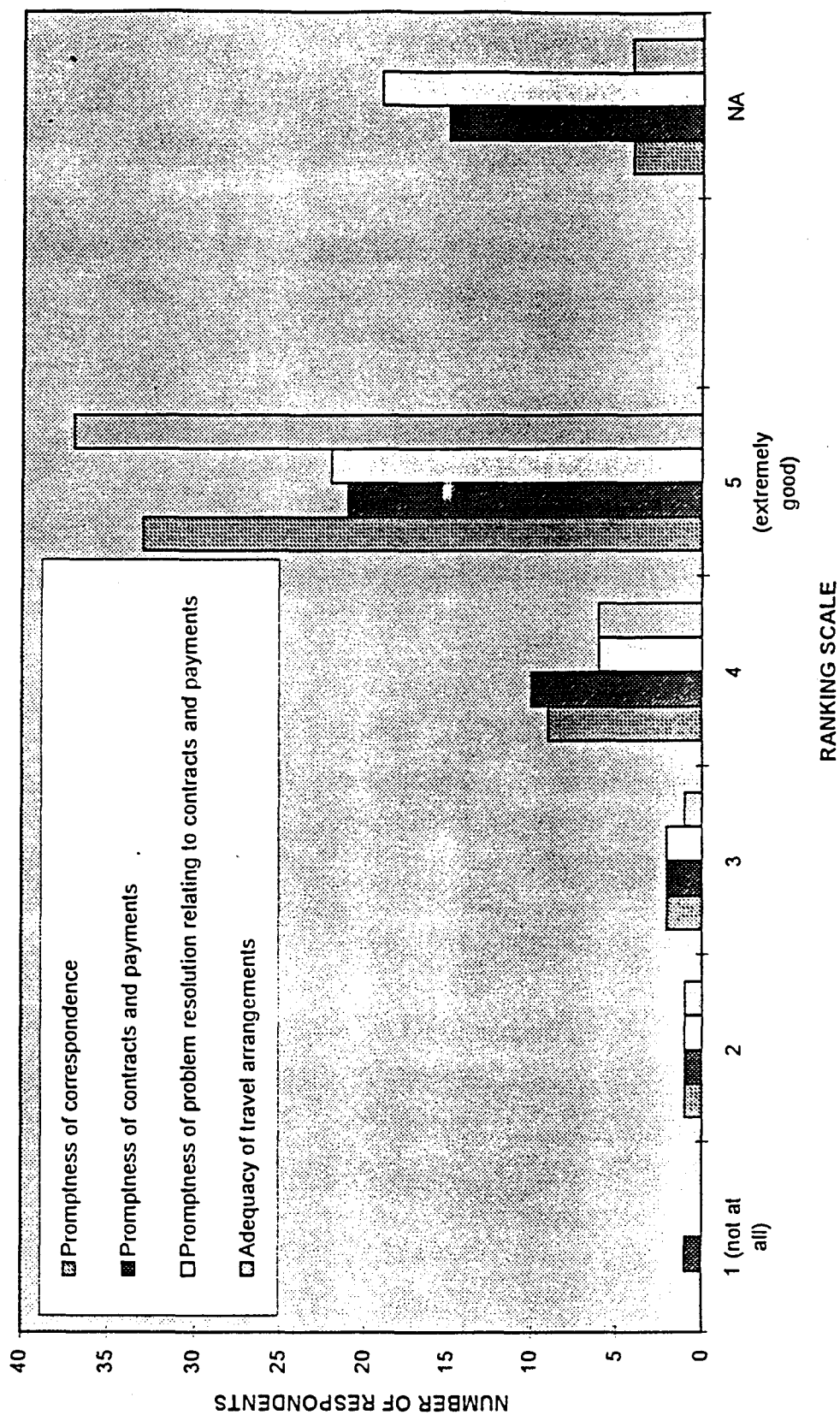
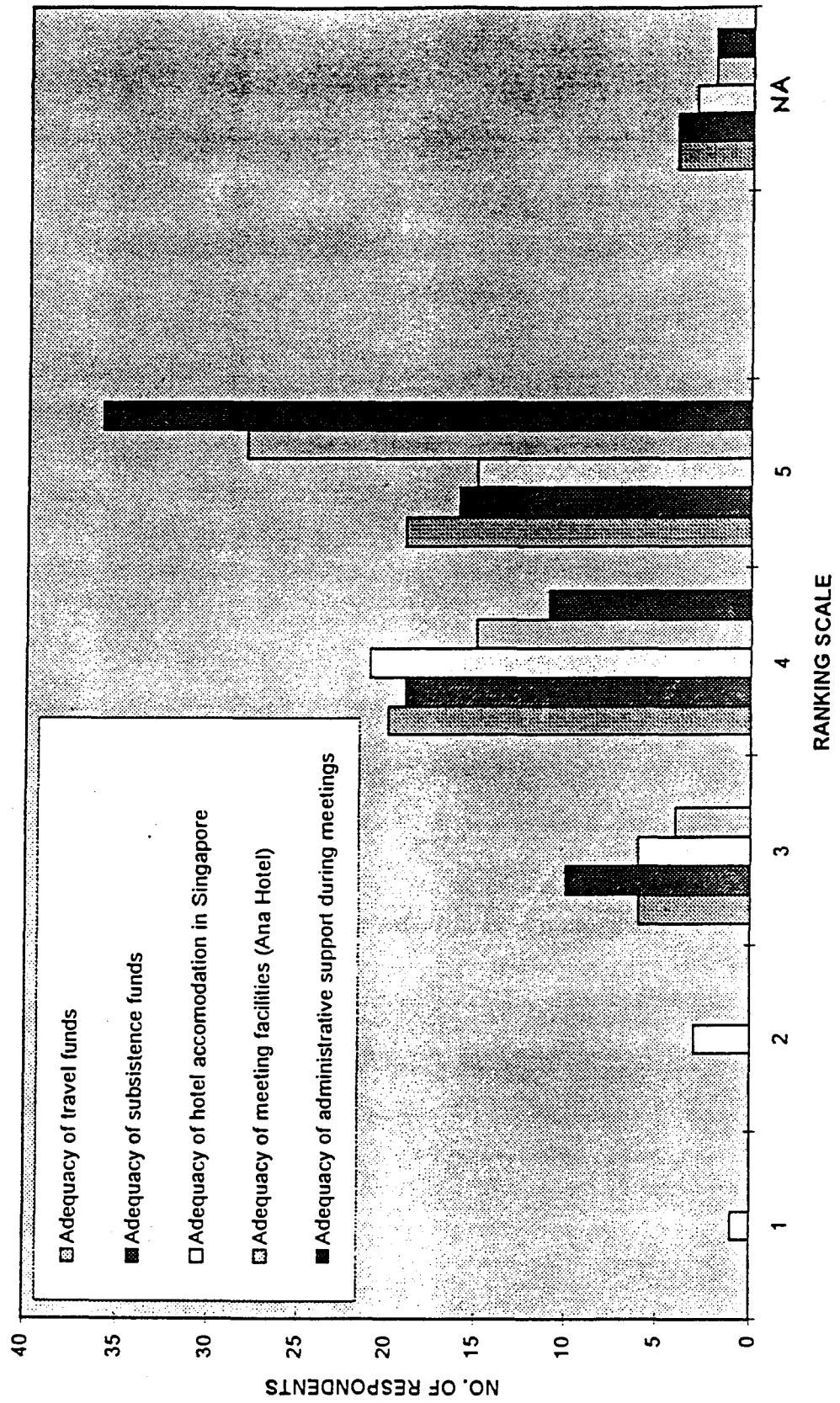


Figure 38. Administrative Effectiveness: Project Management  
(All Respondents)



**Figure 39. Administrative Effectiveness: Biannual Workshops  
(All Respondents)**





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**Table 1. Distribution of EEPSEA Projects (Up to January 1995)**

	<u># of Projects</u>	<u>% of projects</u>	<u>Total \$CAD</u>	<u>% of \$</u>
Rural (Green Issues)	11	45.8	180,000	45.6
Urban (Brown Issues)	7	29.2	103,000	26
Water Pricing	<u>6</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>112,000</u>	<u>28.4</u>
TOTAL	24	100	395 000	100
China	7	29.3	81,000	20.5
Philippines	5	20.8	96,000	24.3
Indonesia	5	20.8	82,000	20.8
Malaysia	2	8.3	39,000	9.9
Thailand	2	8.3	50,000	12.7
Vietnam	<u>2</u>	<u>8.3</u>	<u>37,000</u>	<u>9.3</u>
TOTAL	24	100	395,000	100

	<u># of project leaders</u>	<u>% of project leaders</u>
women**	11	45.8
men	<u>13</u>	<u>54.2</u>
	24	100

\*\* 52% of the researchers attending the 1995 biannual workshop were female.

**Table 2: Program and Delivery Costs (in CAD 000s)**

	Year 1 93/94	Year 2 94/95	Year 3 95/95	Year 4 96/97*	Year 5 97/98*
a) Total Expenditures	880	950	1258	2086	2230
b) Personnel Costs	248	236	304	365	365
c) Administrative Costs	92	116	142	234	239
[b + c] as % of [a]	38%	37%	35%	29%	27%
[c] as % of [a]	10%	12%	11%	11%	11%

\* Projection

Source: Annex A3.3